

A  
**Sacred Chronology,**

COMPILED

FOR THE USE OF

THE

Scholars of the Grammar School,

AT

WINCHCOMBE,

BY

CHARLES LAPWORTH,

THE MASTER.

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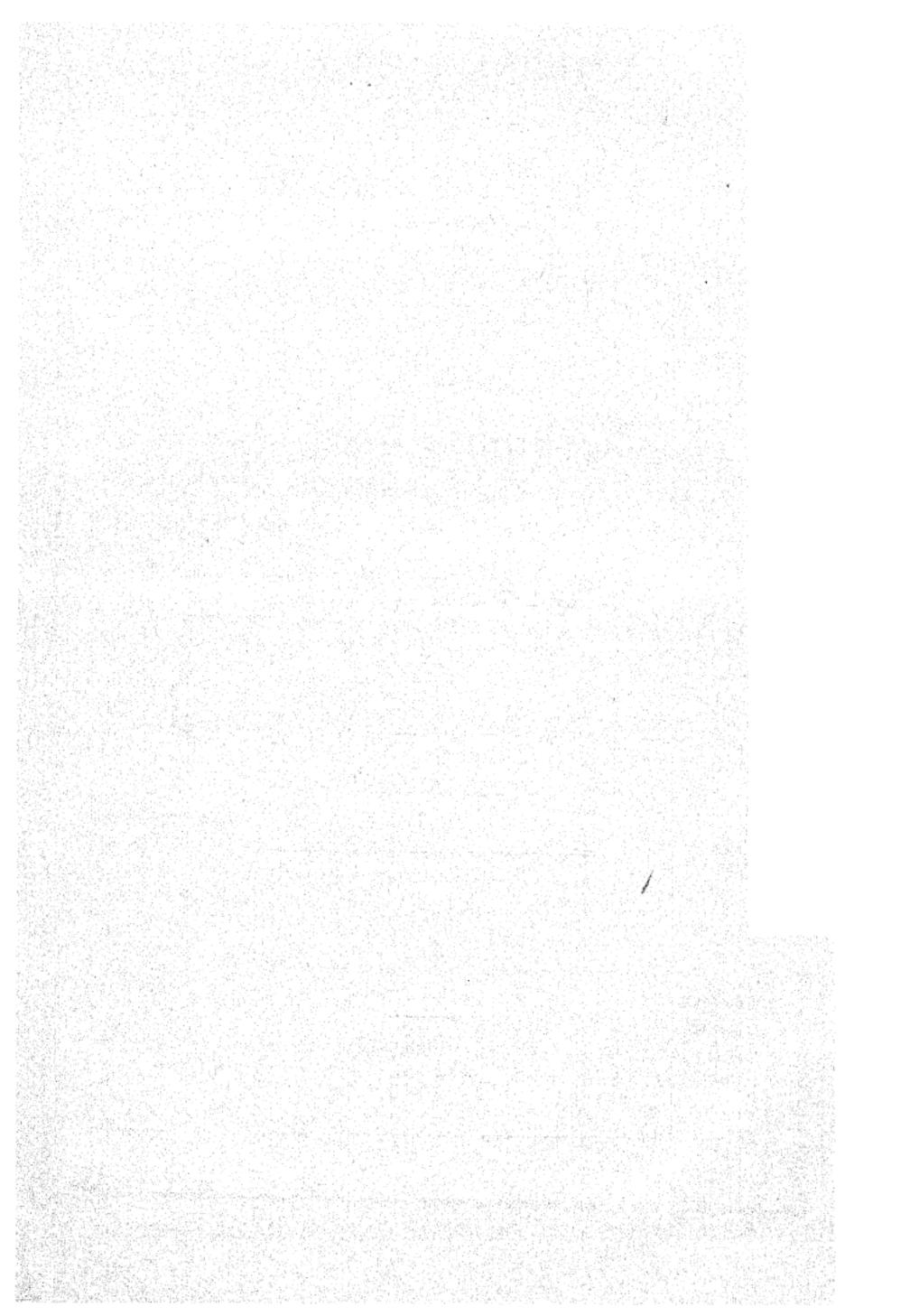
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1842.





## TO MY PUPILS.

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In the compilation of this work, which is principally designed to facilitate your progress in the study of the Holy Scriptures, I have been induced to extend it to a greater length than I intended, having met with much valuable and instructive information, which I was unwilling that you should lose: nor have I, in its formation, been altogether unmindful of the pious intentions of Lady Chandos in founding the School, and therefore, have been desirous that you should have every advantage that your Teacher could avail himself of, for your benefit and instruction.

It is of the greatest importance that you should be conversant with the most striking events recorded in the Bible. The advantages arising from an intimate acquaintance with the contents of that most valuable of books, and the ill effects which result from the neglect of acquiring a knowledge of them, must be deeply felt by all those who think with me that religion is the ultimate end of all education.

The motives with which you ought to be influenced in the perusal of the Bible, and the great ends for which such perusal ought to be made, will be found in the following words of *Horne*; nor will they be found inapplicable to the study of this work: he says,

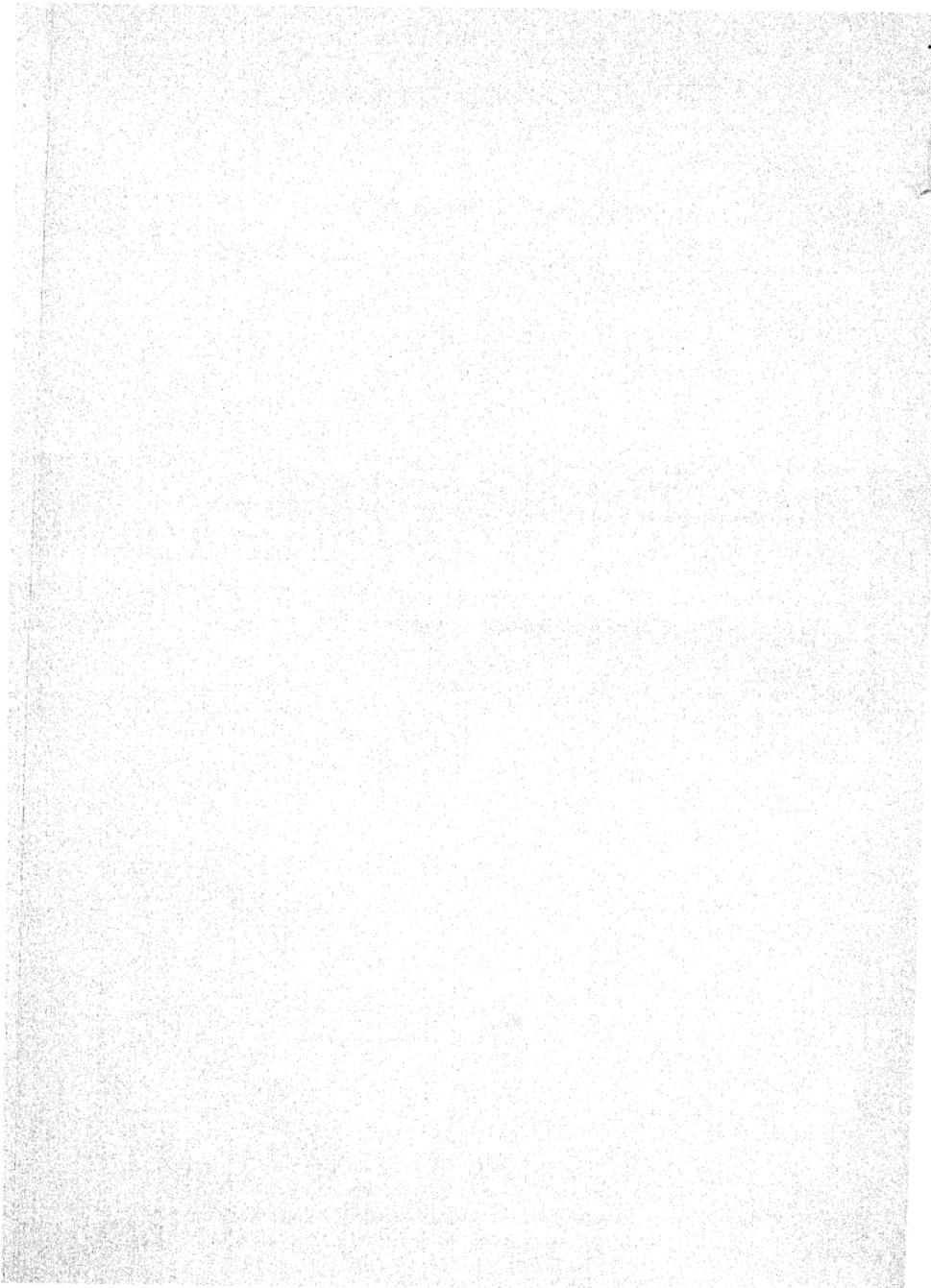
“ He who peruses the sacred volume, merely for the purpose of amusing himself with the histories it contains, or of beguiling time, or to tranquillise his conscience by the discharge of a mere external duty; is deficient in the motive with which he performs that duty, and cannot expect to derive from it either advantage or comfort amid the trials of life. Neither will it suffice to read the Scriptures with the mere design of becoming intimately acquainted with sacred truths, unless such reading be accompanied with a desire, that through them, he may be convinced of his self-love, ambition, or other faults, to which he may be peculiarly exposed, and that by the assistance of Divine Grace, he may be enabled to root them out of his mind.”

*Vide Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study of the Scriptures, vol. 2. chap. 8. sec. 2. page 630.*

As your Instructor, I most earnestly hope that it will be studied by you with the same motives, and for the same important ends: and at the same time allow me affectionately to assure you, that if it is so pursued, it will, with God's blessing, not only materially contribute to your improvement and comfort here, but what is of infinitely more importance, will lead to your eternal happiness hereafter.

To those events recorded in the Scriptures, I have added others, with a view to elucidate the early practice of the ancient Christian Church, the various innovations in her services, the most interesting local occurrences of an ecclesiastical nature, besides many other dates which, though properly belonging to Profane Chronology, I have nevertheless inserted, with a view to connect them, in some little degree, with those of Sacred Chronology.

*Grammar School, July, 1842.*



## Sacred Chronology, &c.

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The Chronology I have used is that adopted by the English Translators of the Bible, and which is placed in the Margin of the larger editions. It is also that of the Masoretic, or common Hebrew Text. The differences between it and the dates of the Seventy, and of Josephus will be seen below, the greatest variation being mostly from the Creation to the Birth of Abraham.

The Hebrew.—From the Creation to the Deluge 1656 yrs. thence to the Birth of Abraham, 292.

— Septuagint..... 2262 ..... 1072.

Josephus.—From the Creation to the Birth of Abraham, 3553 years.

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B. C.

4004 The Creation of the World, according to Archbishop Usher, took place on Sunday Oct. 23d. Adam and Eve were placed in the garden of Eden, which is supposed by some to have been situated between the Euphrátes or Pison, and the Tigris or Gihon, a little N. of the present Báserah. Adam lived 930 years. *Gen. 5 c. 5 v.*

4003 Cain born. He built the first city, near lat. 32, N. lon. 49. E. in the land of Nod, E. of Eden, and called it Enoch, after the name of his first son. *Gen. 4 c. 17 v.*

4002 Abel born. He was killed by his brother Cain, A. M. 129.

3874 Seth born, son of Adam. He lived 912 years. *Gen. 5 c. 8 v.*

3769 Enos born, son of Seth. He lived 905 years. *Gen. v. c. 11 v.*

3679 Cainan born, son of Enos. He lived 910 years. *Gen. v. c. 14 v.*

3609 Mahálaleel born, son of Cainan. He lived 895 years. *Gen. 5 c. 17 v.*

3544 Jared born, son of Maháleel. He lived 962 years. *Gen. 5 c. 20 v.*

3382 Enoch born, son of Jared. He prophesied, (*Jude, 14 c. 15 v.*) and was translated when 365 years old. *Gen. 5 c. 23 v.*

3317 Methuselah born, son of Enoch. He lived 969 years (*Gen. 5 c. 27 v.*) and died the same year as the deluge happened, being the oldest man who ever lived.

3130 Lamech born, son of Methuselah. He lived 777 years. *Gen. 5 c. 31 v.*

2948 Noah born, son of Lamech. He lived 950 years. *Gen. ix. 29.* In his 480th year God informed him of the Deluge, and commissioned him to preach repentance to mankind, who had become very wicked. *Gen. 6 c. 13 v.* From the longevity of the early Patriarchs, the world soon became very populous.

2448 Japheth born, son of Noah. *Gen. 5 c. 32 v.*

2446 Shem born, the second son of Noah, and Ham soon after. Shem lived 600 years. *Gen. 11 c. 11 v.*

2348 The deluge. Noah entered the ark on Sunday, Nov. 30th. *Gen. vii. 10, 11.* It began to rain on Sunday Dec. 7th; rained 40 days and nights, and the deluge continued 150 days, when the ark rested on mount Ararat in Armenia, on Wednesday May 6th. The tops of the mountains became visible on Sunday July 19th; and on Friday Dec. 18th, Noah came out of the ark and sacrificed to God for their deliverance. *Gen. viii. 20.* Dr. Hales computes the ark to have been 42,413 tons, (our largest ships are but 2300,) and that it contained about 250 pair of four-footed animals.

The flood of Deucalion, was afterwards described by Ovid, and Lucian, nearly coinciding with the account in scripture; Lucian said he had his account from the Grecians.

The world was repeopled by Noah and his sons, in the following manner; Japheth peopled Asia Minor, Greece, and Europe; Shem, all Asia on the E. and N. of the Tigris; and Ham the W. of Asia, Egypt and Africa. Thus, Japheth had 7 sons.—1st, Gómer from whom descended the Galatians or Galls, 2d. Magog the Scythians, 3d. Madai the Madians, 4th. Javan the Ionians and Grecians, 5th. Tubal the Iberians, 6th. Meshech the Cappadocians, and 7th. Tiras the Thracians. Ríphath the son of Gomer founded Paphlagonia, and Thrugramma the Phrygians; Also Elisha the son of Javan Æolia, Tharsus the Tharsians or Cilicia, and Cethimus Cyprus. Shem had 5 sons.—1st. Elam from whom descended the Elamites or Persians, 2d. Asshur (who built Nineveh) the Assyrians, 3d. Arphaxad the Chaldeans, 4th, Aram the Aramites or Syrians, and 5th, Lud the Lydians. Aram had 4 sons, viz. Uz, founded Damascus, Ul Armenia, Gather the Bactrians, and Mesa the Mesaneans. Ham had 4 sons.—1st, Cush from whom descended the Ethiopians, 2d. Mizraim the Egyptians, 3d. Phut the Lybians, and 4th. Canaan the Canaanites. Canaan had 10

sons, from Sidon came the Sidonians, Jebuseus the Jebusites, Amorreus the Amorites, and Gérgesus the Gergashites, &c. Also from Philistim, the grandson of Mizraim came the Philistines, who inhabited from Gaza to Egypt, whence the name Palestine.

2346 Arphaxad born, son of Shem. He lived 438 years. *Gen. xi. 13.*

2311 Salah born, son of Arphaxad. He lived 433 years. *Gen. xi. 15.*

2281 Heber born, son of Salah. He lived 464 years. *Gen. xi. 17.* The Jews were called Hebrews from Heber, in the time of Abraham, about 10 years after his arrival in Canaan. *Gen. xiv. 13.* He lived the longest after the flood.

2247 Phaleg born, son of Heber. He lived 239 years. *Gen. xi. 19.* In his days the earth was divided. *Gen. x. 25.* The Tower of Babel, or Babylon, was built by Nimrod, the son of Cush, and grandson of Ham. God then confounded the language of men, and dispersed them. *Gen. xi. 7.* Nimrod founded the first Assyrian Empire, *Gen. x. 10.* which lasted more than 1450 years, and from its ruins three others were formed: the Assyrians of Babylon, the Assyrians of Nineveh, and the Medes. Ninus the son of Nimrod was succeeded by Semiramis, his very warlike Queen, a native of Ascalon, in Syria. She enlarged and embellished Babylon. In her time lived Sanchoniáthon, whom Eusebius quoted. He was a Tyrian historian, and in his works wrote of the exploits of Gideon.

2234 Celestial observations made by the Chaldeans at Babylon, according to a register sent by Calisthenes to Aristotle, B. C. 331, containing the asterial phenomena of 1903 years.

2233 The kingdom of Egypt begun by Mizraim, son of Ham, who built Memphis, (now Cairo) which in Scripture is called Noph, or Moph. This kingdom was first conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, *Ezek. xxx. 10.* and *xxix. 14, 18.* Next by Cambyses, which ended the line of their Kings, or Pharaohs. *Isa. xix.* Then by Alexander, *Isa. xix. 18.* Then by Octavius Cæsar, 30 years before Christ. Next by Omar the Saracen, and last by Selim, emperor of the Turks. It is still subject to Turkey, although the present governor, Mehemet Ali, has made great efforts to throw off the yoke. Nineveh was built this year. *Gen. x. 11.*

2217 Reu born, son of Phaleg. He lived 239 years. *Gen. xi. 21.*

2185 Serug born, son of Reu. He lived 230 years. *Gen. xi. 23.*

2155 Nahor born, son of Serug. He lived 148 years. *Gen. xi. 25.*

2126 Terah born, son of Nahor. *Gen. xi. 24.* He first lived at Ur, in Chaldea, and then removed to Haran, in Mesopotamia, where he gave himself up to idolatry. *Josh. xxiv c. 2.* He died at Haran, aged 205 years. *Gen. xi. 32.*

2056 Haran born, son of Terah, and father of Lot, Milcah, & Iscah. *Gen. xi c. 27.* He died before his father, Terah, a circumstance which had not occurred among mankind before this time.

1996 Abram, the second son of Terah, born at Ur, in Chaldea, *Gen. xi c. 26.* which he left when 75 years old, with Lot, his brother, and settled at Hebron, or Mamre, where he died, aged 175 (*Gen. xxv. 7.*) and was buried in the cave of Machpélah, near Hebron.

1986 Sarah born, daughter of Terah. *Gen. xx. 12.* She lived 127 years, *Gen. xxiii c. 1.* and after her death, Abraham married Ketúrah, who bare him Zimran, Jokshan, Medan, Midian, Ishbak, and Shuah. *Gen. xxv c. 2.*

1920 Abram went into Egypt. *Gen. xii c. 10.*

1910 Ishmael, Abraham's first son born, (*Gen. xvi. 15.*) from his 12 sons were descended the Hagarenes, who afterwards were called Saracens, but now Arabians. It was predicted of them, that they should be wild and never be conquered. *Gen. xvi c. 12.* He died aged 137. *Gen. xxv c. 17.*

1897 The new covenant of the Lord with Abram, who then changed his name to Abraham, and promised him a numerous posterity. *Gen. xvii c. 1.* Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed by fire for the wickedness of their inhabitants. The place is now covered by the southern extremity of the dead sea. *Gen. xix c. 24 v.*

1896 Isaac born, son of Abraham and Sarah. *Gen. xxi c. 3 v.* Attempted to be offered in sacrifice when 25 years old, to prove the faith of his father on mount Moriah, afterwards the site of Jerusalem. *Gen. xxii c. 2 v.* When 40 Isaac married Rebekah, grand-daughter of Nahor, Abraham's brother. *Gen. xxiv c. 67 v.* He built Beer-sheba. *Gen. xxvi c. 33 v.* Jacob obtained his blessing by deceit when he was 137 years old. *Gen. xxvii. 28.* He died at Hebron, aged 180 years. *Gen. xxxv c. 27 v.*

1856 The kingdom of the Argivi, or Greeks, founded in Peloponnesus 1080 years before the first Olympiad, according to Eusebius. Inachus the first monarch reigned 50 years.

1836 Jacob and Esau born. *Gen. xxv c. 26 v.* When 77 years old, Jacob fled from the fury of his brother to Mesopotamia, to his uncle Laban, whose daughters Leah and Rachel he afterwards married. *Gen. xxix. 16.* When 97 he returned into Canaan with his family, and on his journey, God changed his name to Israel. *Gen. xxxii. 28.* At 130 he went to Egypt, to his son Joseph, after prophesying the future state of his posterity, *Gen. xlxi c. 10 v.* he died there aged 147. *Gen. xlvi. c. 28 v.* Esau at the age of 40, married two Canaanitish women, Judith, daughter of Beeri the Hittite, and Bathshemath daughter of Elon. *Gen. xxvi. c. 34 v.* After Isaac's death, Esau seized upon Seir, which stretched from the dead sea to Ezion Gaber, from the Horites (*Deut. ii. 22.*) and ruled Edom, or Idumea. Amalek his grand-son founded the Amalekites. *Gen. xxxvi. 12.*

1822 Letters invented by Memnon the Egyptian.

1759 Reuben born, son of Jacob and Leah. *Gen. xxix c. 32 v.*

1755 Judah born, son of Jacob and Leah. *Gen. xxix c. 35 v.*

1745 Joseph born in Mesopotamia. *Gen.* xxx c. 24 v. When 17 he was sold by his brethren for a slave to the Ishmaelites. *Gen.* xxxvii c. 28 v. At 30 years of age he had become ruler in Egypt (*Gen.* xli. 43.) where he married Asenath, the daughter of Potiphera, priest of the city of On, or Heliopolis, on the Nile. *Gen.* xli c. 45 v. She bare him Ephraim and Manasseh, who were afterwards adopted by Israel. When 39 he discovered himself to his brethren, and sent for his father's family into Egypt, and gave them Goshen on the Nile, and their maintenance. *Gen.* xvii. 11. He foretold the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt, desiring them to take his bones away with them, (*Exod.* xiii. 19.) and died aged 110 years. *Gen.* l. 26.

1731 Benjamin born, son of Jacob and Rachel. *Gen.* 35 c. 16 v.

1619 Levi died, aged 137 years. *Exod.* vi. 16.

1577 Pharaoh Raméses 4th, surnamed Mei-Amoun, or friend of Ammon, reigned in Egypt 66 years and 2 months. This king persecuted the Israelites, (*Exod.* i. 11. and Manetho.) and Josephus says employed them in building the pyramids, which the Arabs and Turks to this day call Pharaoh's mountains. But Herodotus relates (book 2, c. 121.) that Cheops who reigned 50 years and began about 1173 B. C. was succeeded by his brother Chephrem, who reigned 56 years, and that both these brothers ruled the Egyptians very rigorously, and compelled them to build the pyramids.

1576 Supposed time of Job, who dwelt in Uz. His father Zerah, of Bozrah, in Edom, was grandson of Esau. 1 *Chron.* i. c. 44 v. He wrote his book in Hebrew, which was then spoken by the Idumeans and Arabians. The land of Uz was in Idumea, now stony Arabia. *Lam.* iv c. 21 v.

1574 Aaron born, son of Amram and Jochebed. *Exod.* vi c. 20 v. He married Elísheba, the daughter of Aminadab, of the tribe of Judah (*Exod.* xv. 23.) who bare him Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar and Ithamar. Moses, by God's command made him high priest. *Exod.* xviii c. 1 v. When about to enter the promised land, he died on mount Hor, aged 123. *Numb.* xxxiii. 39 v.

1571 Moses born, brother to Aaron. *Exod.* ii c. 2 v. When 40 years old he killed an Egyptian, and fled to Midian, to Jethro, whose daughter Zipporah he married. *Exod.* ii c. 21 v. When 80, God appeared to him and commissioned him, and Aaron, to bring the Israelites from Egypt. *Exod.* iii c. 10 v. He wrote the Pentateuch, or first five books, in the land of Moab, where he died soon after, on mount Nebo, aged 120. *Deut.* xxxiv c. 5 v. Moses obtained his information through few hands, for Lamech saw Adam, Shem saw Lamech, Abraham Shem, Jacob Abraham, and Moses those who had seen Jacob. The names of Genesis, Exodus, &c. were supposed to have been given to those books by the Alexandrian translators of the Septuagint.

1556 The kingdom of Athens founded by Cecrops, who came from Egypt. About 800 years after it became very powerful, and successfully opposed Xerxes the Persian, in the battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Platæa, but fell under the power of the Romans B. C. 86.

1491 Pharaoh Raméses 5th surnamed Amenophis, second son of Mei-Amoun, reigned in Egypt. It was to this monarch that God sent Moses, who wrought the 10 miracles before Amenophis at Zoan, a royal city, subsequently called Tanais. His name is still visible at the palace at Karnac. He was drowned in the Red Sea, on Monday the 11th of May, at 3 in the morning, (*Exod. xiv. c. 24 v.*) and was succeeded by his son Sesostris who killed himself after a reign of 33 years. *Rollin.* The Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, took place on Tuesday the 5th of May, after sojourning there 430 years. *Exod. xii. c. 40 v.* There were 600,000 of them besides children, who wandered in Arabia for 40 years, till they died, for murmuring against God, (*Numb. xxiv. c. 29 v.*) during which time neither their clothes nor shoes wore out. *Deut. xxix. c. 5 v.* On the 10th of the 7th month, Moses by God's command, appointed the Sacred Year to commence with Nisan, or Abib. *Exod. xii. c. 1 v.* He instituted the Passover at the same time. Moses received the Commandments this year (*Exod. xx.*) and constructed the tabernacle the next. *Exod. xl. c. 2 v.* Balaam of Aram, or Mesopotamia, the wicked prophet who prophesied concerning the Israelites (*Numb. xxiv. c. 15 v.*) was slain among the Midianites who opposed their passage. *Numb. xxxi. c. 8 v.*

1455 Cadmus, who invented 16 Greek letters, and Phenix went from Thebais in Egypt, into Syria, and erected a kingdom in Tyre and Sidon. The city of Sidon was built by Sidon the eldest son of Canaan. *Gen. x. c. 15 v.* It is 24 miles from Tyre and 60 from Damascus, and is now called Said.

1452 Eleazar made High Priest, (*Numb. xx. c. 25 v.*) his brothers Nadab and Abihu, having been destroyed for offering sacrifice with strange fire. *Lev. x. c. 1 v.* Miriam died this year in the desert of Zin, aged 130 years. *Numb. xx. c. 1 v.*

1451 The children of the Israelites who came out of Egypt, passed the river Jordan, under Joshua, and entered Canaan on the 10th day of the 1st month, or Friday April 30th. *Josh. iv. c. 19 v.* They celebrated the first Passover 5 days after, when God ceased to afford them manna for their sustenance, and they began to till the lands, which they had conquered. After conquering the Sidonians who dwelt about Sidon, the Hittites who dwelt about Hebron, among whom were the Anakims or giants, (*Numb. xiii. c. 33 v.*) the Jebusites, who dwelt about Jebus, afterwards Jerusalem, (*Judg. xix. c. 10 v.*) the Amorites, who dwelt about Engeddi; the Girashites, afterwards the Gergesénes, who dwelt near the sea of Chinneroth, afterwards the sea of Tiberias; the Hivites, who dwelt near the Sidon-

ians; the Perizzites, who dwelt N. of the Jebusites; and some smaller Kingdoms, and dividing their countries amongst the 12 tribes, Joshua died in retirement at Timnath-serah, aged 110 years. *Josh. xxiv c. 29 v.*

1444 The ark and the tabernacle fixed at Shiloh, near Shechem, in the tribe of Ephraim. *Josh. xviii c. 1 v.*

1413 The Israelites having been idolatrous for 20 years (*Judg. iii. c. 6 v.*) were in servitude under Chushan, king of Mesopotamia, 8 years. *Judg. iii. 8.*

1465 Othniel, their first judge, defeated Chushan, and gave rest to Israel 40 years. *Judg. iii. c. 11 v.*

1388 The kingdom of Corinth founded by Sisyphus. It received its name from Corinthus the son of Pelops.

1343 The Israelites relapsing again into idolatry, were again in servitude under Eglon, king of Moab, 18 years. *Judg. iii. c. 14 v.*

1325 Ehud, their second judge, in an embassy killed Eglon, and gave the Israelites rest 20 years. *Judg. iii. 30.*

1322 Belus the Assyrian began to reign in Babylon.

1305 The Israelites for their wickedness, were again in servitude, first under the Philistines, and then under Jabin, king of Hazor or Canaan, for 20 years. *Judg. iv. 3.*

1285 Deborah, their third judge, with Barak, defeated the Canaanites at Megiddo, and gave Israel rest 40 years. *Judg. iv. 6.*

1252 The Israelites, for their sins, were in servitude under the Midianites 7 years. *Judg. vi. 1.*

1245 Gideon, their fourth judge, defeated and slew Oreb, Zeeb, Zebah, and Zamunnah, the princes of Midian, with 300 men, (*Judg. vii. 25.*) and judged Israel 9 years.

1232 Tola judged Israel 23 years. *Judg. x. 2.*

1212 Hercules revived the Olympic games, which were instituted in Peloponnesus 91 years before by Pelops.

1209 Jair judged Israel 22 years. *Judg. x. 3.*

1205 The sixth servitude of the Israelites, under the Philistines and Ammonites, 18 years, for worshipping Baalim, Baal, or Bel, the sun, and Ashtaroth, the moon. *Judg. x. 6.*

1187 Jephthah, the seventh judge of Israel, delivered them from the Ammonites, and judged them 6 years. *Judg. xi. 33.*

1184 The city of Troy taken by the Greeks, after a siege of 10 years. Achilles, Ajax, Ulysses, Agamemnon, & Nestor, were the most famous amongst the Greeks.

1181 Ibzan judged Israel 7 years. *Judg. xii. 9.*

1176 Salamis in Cyprus built by Teucer.

1174 Elon judged Israel 10 years. *Judg. xii. 11.*

1173 The Areopagus or supreme court of Judges, established at Athens.

1164 Abdon judged Israel 8 years. *Judg. xii. 14.*

1156 Eli, the high priest, judged Israel 40 years. *1 Sam. iv. 18.* In his time the Israelites were 40 years in servitude under the Philistines, for their sins. *Judg. xiii. 1.*

1155 Samuel, the 12th and last judge of Israel born. *1 Sam. i. 20.* He defeated the Philistines at Mizpah, (*1 Sam. vii. 11.*) judged Israel 21 years, and died at Ramah, aged 90 years. *1 Sam. xxv. 1.* To Samuel are ascribed the books of Judges, Ruth, and the 1st book of Samuel. *1 Chron. xxix. 29.* He was the first of a succession of prophets from his time to that of Zechariah and Malachi. *Acts iii. 24.*

1152 Samson born. *Judg. xiii. 24.* He defended Israel 20 years, but being betrayed to the Philistines by Délilah, they put out his eyes, and kept him in prison at Gaza, a year; being brought out for their sport, he prayed to God for his former strength, and pulled down the temple of Dagon, killing himself and many of the Philistines, when he was 38 years of age. *Judg. xvi. 30.*

1116 War between the Philistines and Israel, in which the ark of the Lord was taken by the Philistines, who placed it in their temple of Dagon. Upon God's afflicting them with emerods, they sent it back with presents to the Israelites, who deposited it at Kirjath-jearim. *1 Sam. iv.*

1095 The Israelites having asked a king, of Samuel (*1 Sam. viii. 5.*) he, by God's appointment, anointed Saul king at Mizpah. *1 Sam. x. 17.* Being sent by Samuel to destroy the Amalekites, he spared Agag their king and the best of the spoil, for which God rejected him, (*1 Sam. xv. 23.*) and Samuel anointed David to be king after him when 22 years of age. Saul was jealous of David, and tried to kill him; upon which David went to Achish, king of Gath. *1 Sam. xxi. 10.* Having consulted the witch of Endor he engaged the Philistines the next day upon mount Gilboa, but was defeated, and his sons Jonathan, Abinadab, and Malchishúa were slain, upon which he killed himself after a reign of 40 years. *1 Sam. xxxi. 4.*

1085 David, the son of Jesse, born at Bethlehem.

1063 Samuel sent by God to Bethlehem to anoint David. *1 Sam. xvi. 1.*

1062 David killed Goliath in the valley of Elah, when the Israelites pursued the Philistines to Ekron with great slaughter. *1 Sam. xvii. 50.* Goliath was 6 cubits and a span, or 11 feet 10 inches high. *1 Sam. xvii. 4.*

1055 Ishbósheth, fourth son of Saul, reigned 2 years over 11 tribes (*2 Sam. ii. 8.*) when he was killed by Rechab and Báanah, aged 42. *2 Sam. iv. 6.* This year, David was acknowledged king of Judah at Hebron. *2 Sam. ii. 4.*

1048 David made king over all Israel at Hebron, when 37 years old. *2 Sam. v. 3.* The next year he took Jebus from the Jebusites, made it the metropolis, and called it the city of David, or Jerusalem. *1 Chron. xi. 4.* He brought the ark from Kirjath-jearim to his palace. *1 Chron. xv. 16.* When 41, David fulfilled some of the prophecies of Balaam, by conquering and

taking possession of Edom. *2 Sam.* viii. 14. He was also very successful against the surrounding nations; and after making his son Solomon king (*1 Kings* i. 39.) he died, after a reign of 40 years, aged 71, and was buried in a magnificent tomb, in the city of David (*1 Kings* ii. 10.) which was still standing in the time of St. Luke. *Acts* ii. 29. David was a prophet and wrote most of the book of Psalms (*2 Sam.* xxiii. 1.) in which many things are foretold of Jesus Christ. *Luke* xxiv. 44. He also prepared materials for the temple (*1 Chron.* xxviii. 11,) but was forbidden to build it. *1 Chron.* xxii. 8.

1045 Ephesus built by Andrócles. Smyrna was built by the people of Cumæ.  
 1034 David reproved by Nathan. *2 Sam.* xii.  
 1023 Absalom rebelled against David, and took Jerusalem; but was defeated and killed by Joab in the wood of Ephraim. *2 Sam.* xviii.  
 1015 Solomon anointed King. *1 Kings* ii. 12. At 20 years of age, he married Pharaoh's daughter (*1 Kings* iii. 1.) and built her a palace. *1 Kings* ix. 24. Upon his praying at Gibeon, God made him the wisest of men. *1 Kings* iii. 5. When 29, he dedicated the temple, which he had been 7 years and a half building, on Friday Oct. 30th. B. C. 1004, or 1000 years before the true time of the birth of our Saviour. *1 Kings* viii. The gold that was used to overlay the holy of holies, which was 30 feet square and 30 feet high, is computed to be worth nearly 4 millions of our money. *2 Chron.* iii. 8. His annual income in gold alone was 666 talents, or nearly 4 millions. *1 Kings* x. 14. He built Hamath, Tadmor, afterwards called Palmyra, Baalath, and Upper and Nether Bethorón. *2 Chron.* viii. 2. His 1000 wives turned his heart to Idolatry (*1 Kings* xi. 1.) upon which God threatened that he should lose his kingdom (*1 Kings* xi. 11.) and he died after a reign of 40 years, aged 58. *1 Kings* xi. 42. His prophetic writings are the books of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Canticles. *1 Kings* iv. 32. His history was written by the prophets Nathan, Ahijah, and Iddo.  
 975 Rehoboam, son of Solomon, made king of Judah. *1 Kings* xii. 1. His conduct alienated 10 tribes, which revolted and chose Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, king of Israel. *1 Kings* xii. 20. The kingdom of Judah continued 388 years; that of Israel 254, but not one of their kings was a good one.  
 974 Jeroboam abolished the worship of God, and set up golden calves in Dan and Bethel, to prevent the Israelites from going to Jerusalem to worship. *1 Kings* xii. 26.  
 971 Shishak, or Sesostris King of Egypt, took Jerusalem and plundered the temple (*1 Kings* xiv. 25) for the idolatry of the Jews. *1 Kings* xiv. 23.  
 970 Samos built and Smyrna enlarged.  
 958 Abijah, son of Rehoboam, made king of Judah. *1 Kings* xv. 1. He defeated Jeroboam on mount Ephraim & slew 500,000 of his troops. *2 Chron.* xiii. 3.  
 955 Asa, son of Abijah, succeeded his father. *1 Kings* xv. 8.

953 Nadab, son of Jeroboam, reigned in Israel. *1 Kings xv. 25.*

951 Báasha, son of Ahijah, reigned in Israel. *1 Kings xv. 33.* Jeroboam's family was removed for idolatry. *1 Kings xiv. 9.*

927 Elah, son of Báasha, reigned in Israel. *1 Kings xvi. 8.*

925 Zimri, who killed Elah when drunk, reigned in Israel 7 days (*1 Kings xvi. 9.*) when he burnt himself in his palace, and Israel chose Omri King. *1 Kings xvi. 16.* Omri built Samaria. *1 Kings xvi. 24.*

918 Ahab, son of Omri, reigned in Israel. *1 Kings xvi. 29.* He married Jezebel, the daughter of Éthbaal, or Ithobal, King of Tyre, who seduced him to idolatry. *1 Kings xvi. 31.* Ahab was killed in disguise at Ramoth Gilead. *1 Kings xxii. 35.*

914 Jehoshaphat, son of Asa, reigned in Judah. *1 Kings xxii. 41.*

906 Elijah, or Elias of Tishbe in Gilead, slew 400 of Baal's prophets at the brook Kishon (*1 Kings xviii. 40.*) after proving to the people by fire from Heaven on mount Carmel, their folly in worshipping that Idol. *1 Kings xviii. 38.* Being threatened by Jezebel (*1 Kings xix. 2.*) he fled to Horeb, but returned by God's command, and anointed Hazael King of Syria, Jehu King of Israel (*1 Kings xix. 16.*) and Elisha to succeed himself. He was taken up to Heaven in a chariot of fire. *2 Kings ii.* Homer and Hesiod the Greek poets, and Lycurgus the Lacedemonian law-giver, flourished.

896 Ahaziah, son of Ahab, reigned in Israel. *1 Kings xxii. 51.* Jehoshaphat and Ahaziah equipped a fleet to go to Ophir for gold, but it was destroyed at Ezion-geber by a tempest. *1 Kings xxii. 48.*

894 Jehoram, son of Ahab, reigned in Israel. *2 Kings iii. 1.*

889 Jehoram, son of Jehoshaphat, made King of Judah. *2 Kings viii. 17.* In his time the Edomites revolted and chose a King. *2 Chron. xxi. 8.* At the importunity of his wife Athaliah, daughter of Ahab, Jehoram introduced into Judah the worship of Baal, for which God smote him with an incurable distemper in his bowels. *2 Chron. xxi. 15.*

887 Jehu, son of Jehosaphat, made King of Israel by the soldiers. *2 Kings ix. 13.* He killed Jehoram, Ahaziah, and Jezebel, to avenge the blood of the prophets. *2 Kings ix. 7.*

885 Samaria besieged by Benhadad, King of Syria, whose army being seized with a panic fear, fled in the night. *2 Kings vi. 24.* Elisha going to Damascus, foretold the death of Benhadad, and the reign of Hazael. *2 Kings viii. 7.*

881 Ahaziah, son of Jehoram, reigned over Judah. *2 Kings viii. 25.* He was slain at Gur, by Jehu, when fleeing from the siege of Ramoth-gilead. *2 Kings ix. 27.* Athaliah usurped the kingdom, and killed all the Royal family except Joash, who was preserved in the Temple 6 years, by Jéhósheba his Aunt, wife of Jehoiada the high priest. *2 Kings xi. 1.*

874 Joash set on the throne of Judah, by Jehoiada, who slew Athaliah. *2 Kings xi. 4.*

859 Jehóahaz, son of Jehu, reigned in Israel. *2 Kings x. 35.* For his wickedness he was tributary all his time to Hazael, King of Syria, and Ben-hadad his son. *2 Kings xiii. 3.*

842 Joash, son of Jehóahaz, reigned in Israel. *2 Kings xiii. 10.* He defeated Amaziah king of Judah, and made him prisoner; took Jerusalem, and plundered the temple. *2 Kings xiv. 13.* The prophet Elisha died in his reign (*2 Kings xiii. 20.*) after prophesying 3 victories of Joash over the Syrians. Elisha's bones raised a dead man. *2 Kings xiii. 21.*

840 Amaziah, son of Joash, made king of Judah. *2 Kings xiv. 1.* He marched against the Idumeans, who had revolted from Judah in the reign of Jehoram (*2 Kings viii. 20.*) defeated them, and took Selah; but he worshipped their Gods, for which a prophet foretold his destruction. *2 Chron. xxv. 14, 15, and 16.*

826 Jeroboam, II. son of Joash, reigned in Israel. *2 Kings xiv. 16.* He restored the kingdom of Israel to its splendour by reconquering the provinces which the kings of Syria had usurped, thereby fulfilling the prophecy of Jonah of Gathhépler, or Jotapata. *2 Kings xiv. 25.* The prophets Jonah, Hosea, and Amos, lived in this reign. Jonah being commanded by the word of God to denounce his impending judgments over the wicked city of Nineveh, embarked at Joppa to flee to Tarshish, but in a storm was thrown overboard and swallowed by a large fish; 3 days after God delivered him, and he then hastened to perform his mission. *Jonah i. and ii.* Heathen nations considered their Gods as having power only where they were situated; thus Jonah considered God powerful only in Judea, and fled to Tarshish. *1 Kings xx. 23.* They also thought the Gods came amongst men in human form. *Acts xiv. 11.* Hosea, the son of Beeri, prophesied the captivity of the 4 tribes by Tiglath-piléser, and the extinction of the kingdom of Samaria by Shalmanéser. *Hosea.* Amos the herdsman, a native of Tekoa, in Judah, prophesied God's judgments upon the Philistines, Tyrians, Edomites, Ammonites, and Moabites; (*Amos i. and ii.*) the invasions of Shalmanéser, Tiglath-piléser, Sennachérib, and Nebuchadnezzar, the captivity of the 10 tribes, and their return.

811 Azariah, son of Amaziah, reigned over Judah. *2 Kings xv. 1.* He obtained great advantages over the Philistines, Ammonites, and Arabians (*2 Chron. xxvi. 6.*) and was a great lover of agriculture. *2 Chron. xxvi. 10.* Presuming to offer incense in the temple, he was struck with leprosy, which continued upon him to his death. *2 Chron. xxvi. 19.* The kingdom of Macedonia was founded in the beginning of Azariah's reign, by Caranus, of Argos.

797 The kingdom of Lydia founded. It subsisted 246 years, when Cyrus conquered their rich king, Crœsus, and made it a province of Persia.

776 From the summer of this year began the first Olympiad of the Greek Chronologers.

773 Zachariah, son of Jeroboam II, after reigning 6 months in Israel, was dethroned by Shallum, son of Jabesh, thereby fulfilling God's prediction that Jehu's family should sit on the throne 4 generations. *2 Kings x. 30.*

772 Menahem, son of Gadi, dethroned Shallum when he had reigned a month. *2 Kings xv. 14.* Pul the king of Assyria, who repented at the preaching of Jonah (*Jon. iii. 5.*) invaded Israel, and made Menahem pay him a tribute of 1000 talents, which is about £340,000. *2 Kings xv. 19.*

762 Pekahiah, son of Menahem, reigned wickedly in Israel. *2 Kings xv. 23.* He was assassinated by Pékah.

760 Pékah, son of Remaliah, reigned wickedly in Israel. *2 Kings xv. 27.* He was assassinated by Hoshea.

759 Jotham, son of Azariah, reigned well in Judah. *2 Kings xv. 7.* He fortified the country, and built the great gate of the temple. *2 Chron. xxvii. 3.*

752 Rome founded by Romulus, and according to the registers of the Capitol, an eclipse of the sun happened the same day. The Roman Empire became very powerful in our Saviour's time under the 12 Cæsars, and conquered most countries in the world.

750 Arbáces, governor of Media, and Belesus, governor of Babylonia, besieged Sardanapalus, king of Assyria, in Nineveh, which was 60 miles round. After a siege of 3 years, he burnt himself in his palace, with his wives and all his treasures; when Arbáces was acknowledged king of Media, Belesus, or Baladan king of the Assyrians of Babylon, and Tiglath-piléser, king of the Assyrians of Nineveh, but his empire was reduced to very narrow limits. Tiglath-piléser after defeating and slaying Rezin, king of Damascus, entered the kingdom of Israel, and took captive to Assyria, the Reubenites, the Gadites, and the half tribe of Manasseh. *1 Chron. v. 26.*

743 Ahaz, son of Jotham, reigned wickedly in Judah. *2 Kings xvi. 1.* In the first year of his reign, Isaiah foretold to Abaz the birth of the Messiah; also his deliverance from Pékah, and Rezin king of Syria. *Isa. vii.* When tributary to Tiglath-piléser, Ahaz shewed the greatest contempt of God, by sacrificing to the Gods of Syria, to make them propitious to him. *2 Chron. xxviii. 23.*

731 Hóshea, son of Elah, reigned wickedly in Israel. *2 Chron. xvii. 1.* Having become tributary to Shalmanéser king of Nineveh, successor of Tiglath-piléser, Hóshea made alliance with So king of Egypt, and revolted; upon which Shalmanéser besieged him in Samaria, in the 6th year of his reign, and after a 3 year's siege took it and carried the remaining tribes (among whom was Tobit) captive beyond the Euphrates, and then peopled Israel

with Babylonians : (2 Kings xvii. 24.) their descendants intermarried with and wanted to join the Jews under Zerubbabel to rebuild the temple, but not being allowed, they then strove to hinder its erection, and so the Samaritans became national enemies to the Jews.

727 Hezekiah, son of Ahaz, reigned in Judah. 2 Kings xviii. 1. He revolted from Sennachérib the successor of Shalmanéser, and when he besieged Jerusalem, the Angel of God destroyed 185,000 of his army, (2 Kings xix. 35.) and he was assassinated, fulfilling Isaiah's prediction. Isa. xxxvii. 29. Isaiah was put to death by Hezekiah.

720 The first eclipse of the Moon on record took place at 40 minutes past 8 in the evening of the 19th of March.

713 Shalmanéser died and was succeeded in the kingdom of Assyria by his son Sennachérib.

712 The prophet Micah of Moresa in Judah, who had predicted the captivity of the 10 tribes, and their return; prophesied in the time of Hezekiah (Jer. xxvi. 18.) the birth of the Messiah at Bethlehem, (Mic. v. 2.) and the fall of Babylon. Mic. v. 6. Nahum also foretold the destruction of Nineveh. Nahum ii.

710 Sennachérib slain by his sons Adrammelech and Sharezer, and was succeeded by his third son Esarhaddon.

708 Ecbatana built by Dejoces the 4th king of the Medes in the 1st year of the 18th Olympiad.

698 Manasseh succeeded his father Hezekiah. 2 Kings xxi. 1. He disregarded the warnings of Isaiah, and gave himself up to idolatry, for which God permitted Esarhaddon, who had reunited the Empires of Assyria and Chaldea, to take him captive to Babylon (2 Chron. xxxii. 11.) but upon his entreating God he was allowed to return. 2 Chron. xxxii. 13.

670 Byzantium (now Constantinople) built by a colony of Athenians under Pausanius a Spartan captain.

668 Esarhaddon died and was succeeded in the kingdom of Babylon by his son Saosduchin, or Nebuchadnezzar I. Ptolemy mentions an eclipse of the Sun which took place in the 5th year of his reign and fixes the chronology of his time. Nebuchadnezzar was a name common to the kings of Babylon. (Rollin.) It was in Saosduchin's time that Judith killed Holofernes, who was his general in Judea.

643 Amon succeeded his father Manasseh (2 Kings xxi. 19.) and for his wickedness was assassinated.

641 Josiah succeeded his father Amon, and restored the worship of God; (2 Kings xxii.) but provoking Pharaoh Nécho, king of Egypt, he was defeated and slain by him at Megiddo. 2 Chron. xxxv. 22. In the beginning of his reign, Zephaniah prophesied the destruction of Nineveh,

(*Zeph.* ii. 13.) the captivity of the Jews, and their return. *Zeph.* iii. 20. The prophet Joel is also supposed to have prophesied in this reign.

631 Battus built the city and founded the kingdom of Cyrene.

625 The Pentateuch of Moses found by Hilkiah in the treasury of the temple. *2 Kings* xxii. 8. and *2 Chron.* xxxiv. 14.

624 Astyages, or Ahasuerus (*Tobit* xiv. 15.) or Artaxerxes, or Darius the Mede, son of Cyaxares (*Dan.* v. 31.) with Nabopolassar, or Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, defeated and slew Saracus the successor of Saosduchin, took Nineveh his capital, and reduced it to ruins, as predicted by Nahum.

610 Jehoahaz, son of Josiah, was set on the throne by the people (*2 Kings* xxiii. 30.) but Pharaoh Necho in returning from Carchemish on the Euphrates, deposed him after a 3 months' siege, took him to Egypt, and made his brother Jehoiakim king. *2 Kings* xxiii. 34. Habakkuk prophesied the conquests and destruction of the Babylonian monarchy: (*Hab.* i. and ii.) also Jeremiah of Anathoth in Benjamin, foretold the coming of the Messiah (*Jer.* xxiii. 5 and 6.) and the downfall of Egypt. *Jer.* xliv. 29.

605 Nebuchadnezzar took Daniel captive from Jerusalem, (*Dan.* i. 3.) and Jehoiakim after a second revolt, was taken, put to death, and cast to the fowls of the air according to Jeremiah's prediction. *Jer.* xxii. 18.

600 The history of Susannah at Babylon. (*Sus. Apoc.*)

599 Jehoiachin succeeded his father Jehoiakim. *2 Kings* xxiv. 8. He was besieged in Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar and taken to Babylon with 10,000 Jews, including Mordchai and Ezekiel. *2 Kings* xxiv. 14. He also took the vessels of the temple. Zedekiah was made king by Nebuchadnezzar. *2 Kings* xxiv. 17. In his 5th year Ezekiel prophesied on the river Chebar, in Chaldea, (which was about 120 miles from Babylon,) the destruction of Jerusalem, &c the dispersion of the Jews. *Ezek.* v. & vii. Jeremiah also foretold the same in Judea (*Jer.* xxi. 3 to 10.) and that the Captivity should last 70 years. *Jer.* xxv. 11. He lived to see part of his predictions fulfilled, for Zedekiah revolted, upon which Nebuchadnezzar besieged Jerusalem 3 years, took Zedekiah, put his eyes out, carried him to Babylon with the chief of the Jews, and burnt the temple on the 7th day of the 4th month. (July.) Nebuchadnezzar respected Jeremiah so much that he gave him his freedom, (*Jer.* xl. 4.) but he was afterwards taken into Egypt (*Jer.* xlii. 6.) where he foretold the downfall of Babylon. *Jer.* 1. Cyrus born, son of Cambyses the Persian, and Mandane daughter of Astyages, king of the Medes.

572 Tyre taken by Nebuchadnezzar after a siege of 13 years, for its wickedness (*Ezek.* xxviii.) fulfilling Ezekiel's prediction (*Ezek.* xxvi. 7.) for which God promised him the conquest of Egypt (*Ezek.* xxix. 18.) and that after 70 years Babylon was to fall for its iniquity. *Jer.* xxv. 11. Tyre is now a heap of ruins called Sur, inhabited by a few fishermen.

*Ezek. xxvi. 14.* Daniel's companions refusing to worship the image set up by Nebuchadnezzar were cast into the furnace. *Dan. iii. 3.*

562 Nebuchadnezzar I. died and was succeeded by his son Evilmerodach. *Jer. iii. 31.* Croesus succeeded his father Halyattes in the kingdom of Lydia and reigned 14 years.

560 Evilmerodach murdered by Neriglissorus his sister's husband.

559 Laborosoarchod son of Neriglissorus succeeded and reigned but 9 months for he was so barbarous that his own subjects conspired against him and put him to death; when he was succeeded by Labynit, or Nabonadius, called in scripture Belshazzar, son of Evilmerodach. In his reign Daniel foretold at Babylon the fall of the Babylonian, Persian, Macedonian, and Roman empires.

555 Belshazzar making an impious feast with the vessels which were brought from the temple at Jerusalem, saw in the midst of his revelry a handwriting on the wall which Daniel told him predicted his death. He was accordingly slain the same night by Cyrus, and was succeeded by Darius the Mede, who was Cyaxares, Cyrus's uncle. *Dan. v.* It was this Darius who cast Daniel into the lions' den. *Dan. vi. 10.*

551 Confucius the Chinese philosopher lived.

549 Cyrus after having conquered Croesus, king of Lydia, attacked his uncle Darius, took Babylon his capital, destroyed his empire, and established the Persian. *Jer. l. and li. Isa. xiii. 19. xiv. 23. and xlvi. 1.* Cyrus released the Jews from their captivity in the first year of his reign. *Ezra i.* The history of Bel and the Dragon.

529 Cyrus died, aged 70 years, and was succeeded in the kingdoms of Media and Persia by his eldest son Cambyses. The Cushites, or Samaritans, obtained a decree from Cambyses, forbidding the Jews to continue building the temple. *Ezra iv. 6 to 24.*

526 Cambyses conquered Egypt as predicted by Isaiah (*Isa. xix.*) and annexed it to Persia. Ezekiel prophesied that it should ever after be subject to some foreign power: (*Ezek. xxix. 14. and 15. and xxx. 12.*) accordingly since its subjugation by Cambyses, it has always been tributary to some foreign potentate.

522 Smerdis the Magian usurped the throne of Cambyses and reigned 9 months, when he was assassinated by Darius, the son of Hystaspes, who reigned 36 years. He married Atossa, the daughter of Cyrus.

519 The Jews being urged by Haggai the prophet, were allowed by Darius, the successor of Cambyses, to recommence the erection of the temple. *Ezra. vi. 6.*

516 Darius or Ahasuerus married Esther the Jewess (*Esther i. and ii.*) and 6 years after advanced Mordecai in the place of Haman who had plotted the Jews' destruction. *Esther iv.*

515 Dedication of the temple which had been begun by Zerubbabel. *Ezra vi.*

15 to 22. After the captivity synagogues were erected for religious worship; the service of which was as follows. First the minister offered up the 19 public prayers, the people standing in a posture of deep devotion (*Matt. vi. 5.* and *Mark xi. 25.*) next followed the repetition of their phylacteries, after which came the reading of the Law and the Prophets. The last part of the service was the expounding of the Scriptures and preaching from them to the people which was done either by one of the officers, or by some distinguished person present. *Luke iv. 20.* & *Matt. xiii. 54.* There were usually 10 officers, of whom the Ruler had the chief direction.

490 Darius commanded the Grecians to submit to him, and upon their refusal sent Datis with 110000 men against them, who were defeated at Marathon by Miltiades the Athenian general with 10000 men. The Persians lost 6000, the Athenians only 200 men in this engagement.

485 Xerxes son of Darius succeeded: six years after he invaded Greece with 2317610 men. He was defeated by Leónidas at Thermopylæ with the loss of 20000 men. He destroyed Athens, but was defeated at Salamis by Themístocles with 380 ships, and lost 200 out of 2000 sail. Heródotus the Grecian historian lived.

478 Athens again laid in ashes by Mardonius, who was defeated at Platea with the slaughter of 27000 men out of 30000: two years after Athens was rebuilt.

464 Xerxes was slain by Artabánes the captain of his guards who reigned 7 months, when Artaxerxes, surnamed Longímanus, son of Xerxes, slew his uncle Artabánes, and reigned 41 years.

457 Artaxérxes, successor of Xerxes, sent Ezra and the captive Jews to Jerusalem, with the vessels of the temple (*Ezra vii.*) being 70 weeks, or 490 years before our Saviour's crucifixion, as predicted by Daniel. *Dan. ix. 24.* Ezra and Nehemiah collected and revised the sacred books, assisted by Haggai, Zephaniah, Malachi and the Synagogue, and induced the people to serve God. Ezra was buried at Jerusalem aged 120. Nehemiah was cup-bearer to Artaxerxes Longímanus, and arrived at Jerusalem 13 years after Ezra, and governed Judea 12 years. *Neh. xiii. 6.* Haggai introduced Hallelujah and Amen. *Tobit xiii. 8.* *Numb. xxvii. 15.*

430 Prophecy in the Old Testament terminated with Malachi; who predicted the coming of John the Baptist, and of our Saviour. *Mal. iii. 1.*

424 Xerxes II. succeeded Artaxerxes and reigned but 45 days, when he was murdered by Sogdiánu who reigned 6 months 15 days. He was slain by Darius Nothus or Ochus who reigned 19 years.

405 Artaxerxes Mnemon or Arsáces the eldest son of Darius succeeded his father, and reigned 46 years.

B. C.

401 Cyrus the younger brother of Artaxerxes rebelled, and was assisted by Xenophon with 13000 Greeks: but Cyrus being killed at Cunáxa, Xenophon with 10000 men returned to Greece 2325 miles through their enemies' country, though continually harassed by their army.

400 Socrates the Athenian philosopher put to death for impiety to the Athenian Gods, having taught the immortality of the soul, and future rewards and punishments. He was condemned as a setter forth of strange Gods by an old law which decreed that there should be no change in their Gods.

360 Ochus succeeded his father Artaxerxes Mnemon and reigned 23 years.

356 Alexander the Great born the same night that the Temple of Diana at Ephesus was burnt. In his 24th year, after having besieged and taken Tyre by storm, where he killed 8000 and sold 30000 for slaves (*Ezek. xxviii. 8. Zech. ix. 3.*) he advanced against Jerusalem to punish the Jews for not sending him succours; but when he saw Jaddua the High Priest, he became very favourable to the Jews, and granted them exemption from tribute every Sabbatical or 7th year. When 25 he conquered Darius at Issus in Cilicia, and at Arbela in Persia, by which he destroyed the Persian Empire and founded the Macedonian as predicted by Daniel. *Dan. ii. 32 to 39.* He died at Babylon May 21st aged 33, and was buried at Alexandria which he had intended to make the Metropolis of the World. Demosthenes the Grecian orator, Plato the philosopher, and Apelles the painter lived.

350 Egypt conquered by Ochus who made it a province of Persia.

338 Ochus being poisoned by Bagóas his favourite, was succeeded by his son Arses.

335 Arses being assassinated by Bagóas, was succeeded by Darius Codómanus.

332 Manasses obtained Alexander's permission to build a temple on mount Gerizim. Manasses was brother of Jaddua the high priest, and had married the daughter of Sanballat a gentile, and being admonished to dismiss her, fled to Samaria, where he persuaded his father-in-law to build him a temple on mount Gerizim. He there introduced the rites of the daily sacrifice, making himself the high priest, and pretending that he was the true successor of Aaron. This still farther inflamed the animosity of the Jews against the Samaritans. This temple was destroyed by John Hyrcanus when he besieged Samaria, but it was again rebuilt by Gabinius governor of Syria.

330 Alexandria built by order of Alexander after subduing Egypt. He transplanted many Jews there and allowed them many privileges.

323 The Macedonian empire seized by four of Alexander's generals; of whom Cassander had Greece, Lysimachus Thrace, Ptolemy Egypt, and Selucus Syria and the East, including the Jews, who were tributary to him. This partition fulfilled the prediction of Daniel vii. 17.

317 Jerusalem besieged and taken by Ptolemy on the sabbath without any resistance, when he carried 10,000 Jews captive into Egypt.

312 The Hebrew Scriptures translated into Greek, at Alexandria, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, to whom the Jews were then subject. Ptolemy wishing to have a copy of every valuable book that he could get, applied to the High Priest Eleazer, who sent him a copy of the Law, written in letters of gold, upon parchment, and at the same time sent seventy-two Elders, (called seventy for a round number) who translated it at Alexandria. It was called the Septuagint. This version is greatly esteemed, both by the Christians and Jews; by the former, on account of its correctness, and for its being quoted by Christ himself; and by the latter because translated by themselves. Hebrew ceased to be spoken by the Jews soon after the Babylonish captivity, and the Greek language became prevalent, and was spoken by the Greeks, Romans, and Jews. Euclid of Alexandria the Mathematician lived; also Manetho High Priest of Heliopolis who wrote the history of Egypt in Greek, which is quoted by Josephus and Eusebius; also Berósus Priest of the Temple of Belus at Babylon, who wrote a history of the Chaldeans which is also quoted by Josephus.

300 Antioch built by Seleucus king of Babylon.

285 Dionysius of Alexandria found the year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes; and made astronomical observations. The Pharos or Watch Tower built.

233 Onías who succeeded Manasseh as high priest, incensed Ptolemy Euérgetes by not paying him the tribute of 20 talents. The age of Archimedes the Greek mathematician, and Terence of Carthage the comic latin Poet.

224 Antiochus the Great began to reign over Syria and ruled 36 years

219 Tyre and Ptolemais taken by Antiochus.

217 Ptolemy Philópator successor of Ptolemy Euérgetes, attempted to enter the temple at Jerusalem, but was hindered by the priests. *3 Mac. i. and ii.*

202 Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, conquered Phenicia & Judea, which was reconquered by Scópas, the General of Ptolemy Epiphanes king of Egypt.

192 Antiochus after subduing Judea, gave his daughter Cleopatra in marriage to Ptolemy Epiphanes, with Cœlo-Syria, Phenicia, Judea, and Samaria as her dowry.

176 Seleucus Philópator, son and successor of Antiochus, put to death by Heliodórus.

170 Antiochus Epiphanes, or the Illustrious, brother of Seleucus, (who had published a decree that all Nations should conform to his religion,) took Jerusalem (*Dan. xi. 14 to 29.*) because Jason deprived his brother Menelaus of the high-priesthood, each having bought it of Antiochus. On this

occasion he slew 80,000 Jews, plundered the Temple, set up in it the statue of Jupiter, and carried away the holy vessels. *2 Mac. v. 11.* He destroyed the books of Moses and kept the feasts of Bacchus in the temple. *1 Mac. i.* Judas Maccabeus and his brother fled to the mountains. *2 Mac. v. 27.* About this time Jesus the son of Sirach author of the book of Ecclesiasticus lived. He wrote it in the Syro-Chaldaic language, and his grandson translated it into Greek for the use of the Alexandrian Jews. *Horne.*

164 Judas after purifying the temple (*1 Mac. iv. 36.*) defeated Lysias the General of Antiochus Epiphanes, who vowed vengeance, but died at Ecbatana the capital of Media, and was succeeded by his son Antiochus Eúpator, under the regency of Lysias. *1 Mac. vi. 17.* Judas conquered the Edomites, as predicted by Jeremiah (xlix) and obliged them to turn Jews. The Romans conquered Macedón and reduced it to a Roman province, Perseus their king being defeated by the Roman consul *Æmiliánus* at Pydna. This ended the Macedonian kingdom, after it had subsisted 626 years. Rome was so enriched by the spoils from Macedon that the Romans had no occasion to tax the people until the time of Augustus.

162 Demetrius, son of Seleucus, slew Lysias and Eúpator, and usurped the dominions of the latter. *1 Mac. vii. 1.*

161 Judas, after defeating and slaying Nicanor, near Samaria (*2 Mac. xv. 27.*) was himself defeated and slain at Beth-zetho, by Bacchides the general of Demetrius. *1 Mac. ix. 18.*

160 Jonathan, brother of Judas, chosen high priest. He made peace with Bacchides. Demetrius & Alexander Bálás, son of Antiochus Epiphanes, the rival kings of Syria, courted his alliance. *1 Mac. x.* He also made peace with the Lacedemonians and Romans. Tryphon, who plotted to gain Syria, treacherously besieged and took Jonathan in Ptolemais, and soon after put him to death. *1 Mac. xii. 48.*

150 Onias IV, son of Onias III., who was lawful heir to the dignity of high priest, built the temple of Onion, in Egypt, whither he had retired after the murder of his father by Menelaus.

147 Carthage (which was founded a few years before Rome, by Dido who fled from Tyre) was destroyed by Scipio the Roman general.

143 Simon Maccabeus succeeded his brother Jonathan, and obtained entire freedom for the Jews. He renewed the alliance with the Romans, but was treacherously killed with two of his sons, in the castle of Docus, by his son-in-law Ptolemy. *1 Mac. xvi. 14.* He took the strong fortress of Acre from the Syrians after a siege of two years.

136 John Hyrcanus succeeded his father Simon. He besieged and took Samaria, shook off the yoke of Antiochus Sidetes, king of Syria, and died after a reign of 29 years. In his time the Jewish sects, the Pharisees,

the Sadducees, and the Essenians began. For their opinions see *Acts* xxiii. 8. and *Matt.* xxii. 23.

135 History of the Apocrypha ends.

132 All Spain submitted to the Roman yoke.

129 Samaria and the temple of the Samaritans on mount Gerizim, destroyed by John Hyrcanus. Herod the Great restored it to its former splendour and called it Sebaste. In 1823 there were about 60 of their descendants at Sichem, or Nablous, who possessed a very ancient manuscript Pentateuch, which they asserted was 3560 years old.

106 Judas, or Aristobulus, son of Hyrcanus, succeeded and reigned one year. He was succeeded by his brother Alexander Jannaeus, who was defeated by Ptolemy Lathyrus. He also fought against his own subjects, and destroyed Ashdod, or Azotus, and Gaza; but the latter was rebuilt, and is now called Ras-sa. Alexander reigned 26 years, and died of fever caused by excessive drinking, aged 49.

85 Alexander defeated by Aretas, king of the Arabians, who then made peace with him.

82 Thebes taken and destroyed by Ptolemy Lathyrus after a siege of 2 years.

78 Alexandra queen of Alexander, assumed the government, and strengthened her cause by admitting the Pharisees into power. She reigned 9 years, when her son Hyrcanus defeated his brother Aristobulus at Jericho, and obtained the government. Their quarrels prepared the way for Herod's elevation.

64 The kingdom of Mithridates king of Pontus was made a Roman province after he had struggled against the Romans 26 years.

63 Pompey after conquering Syria and reducing it to a Roman province, took Jerusalem, into which Aristobulus after rebelling had retired. Aristobulus was then made prisoner, and his brother Hyrcanus, who was made only High Priest, was not allowed to wear the diadem. Pompey imposed a tribute upon the Jews, and marched Aristobulus before his triumphal chariot in Rome. The Romans then divided the Jewish state into the five districts of Judea, Samaria, Galilee, Perea, and Trachonitis. In size, the Holy Land did not exceed our counties of Yorkshire and Westmoreland, and at the present day it does not contain a tenth of the population that it did in the scriptural period.

54 Julius Cæsar invaded Britain. Ten years after, with the assistance of Sosigenes of Alexandria, a mathematician, he corrected the calendar, by making one year 445 days, and ordered that the year should consist of 365 days, 6 hours, and that February should have 29 days every fourth year. Cæsar vanquished Pompey at Pharsalia; but overturning the liberties of his country, he was murdered in the senate-house at Rome B. C. 44.

Cicero the Roman orator lived, and Sallust the historian; also Cato, Brutus and Cassius.

- 53 The Jewish temple and treasury plundered by Crassus, who ruled Egypt, Syria and Macedon.
- 52 Cassius coming with the remains of the Roman army over the Euphrates, took Tirhakah, and brought thence 30,000 Jewish captives.
- 49 Julius Cæsar made himself master of Rome, and set Aristobulus at liberty, who being taken by Pompey's party was poisoned. His son Alexander was slain by Scipio, and Antipater, the father of Herod the Great was made governor of Judea.
- 48 Cleopatra and her elder brother Ptolemy reigned in Egypt. Ptolemy was poisoned by her B. C. 43, aged 15, and she killed herself, aged 31.
- 47 Herod, son of Antipater, made governor of Galilee, by his father. He married Mariamne, daughter of Hyrcanus, whom he afterwards put to death, also his sons Alexander and Aristobulus. The city of Alexandria in Egypt, and the library of the Ptolemies containing 400,000 valuable books in manuscript, were burnt by Julius Cæsar, in placing Cleopatra on the throne of Egypt as sole governor. Her younger brother Ptolemy was drowned in the Nile while opposing Cæsar. *Rollin.* The Targums or Para phrases of Onkelos and Jonathan Ben Uzziel written. That of Onkelos is a Paraphrase of the Pentateuch in Chaldee; that of Jonathan Ben Uzziel is a Paraphrase on the Prophets. Both Onkelos and Jonathan were disciples of Rabbi Ben Hillel, as was Simeon the Just, who bore the infant Messiah in his arms.
- 41 Antigonus II., the son of Aristobulus, entered Judea with an army, and although defeated by Herod, was placed on the throne by the assistance of the Parthians. Herod then went to Rome and implored the assistance of Antony, who ordered the governors of Syria to assist him.
- 38 Jerusalem taken by Herod, after a resistance of 5 months, by which he became absolute king of Judea. Antigonus was carried prisoner to Antony at Antioch, who ordered him to be beheaded.
- 31 Augustus conquered Antony and Cleopatra, at Actium in Epirus, and reduced Egypt to a Roman province. Virgil, Horace, and Ovid, the Roman poets flourished.
- 30 Philo, surnamed Judeus, a Hellenistic Jew, born at Alexandria. He was deeply learned in the Scriptures, having studied them from the Septuagint. His writings throw great light on many passages; and relate the customs of the Jews, & their state under the Roman Emperors. He was a Pharisee.
- 27 The title of Augustus, and the whole government of the Roman empire given to Octavianus. This ended the greatest commonwealth, and began the greatest monarchy ever known: excelling all others in power, riches, extent & commerce. The annual revenue amounted to £40,000,000 sterling.

21 Augustus made Herod procurator of Syria.

17 Herod began to rebuild the Temple with white marble, to atone for having slain all the Sanhedrin, except two, in the first year of his reign. This temple was 100 cubits long, 70 broad, and 100 high. *Josephus*. Nine years after he built Caesarea in honour of Augustus.

8 Augustus corrected the calendar by ordering the 12 ensuing years to be without intercalation.

1 John the Baptist born, June 24th at Bethsaida in Galilee. Eighteen months afterwards, his mother Elizabeth fled to the Sanctuary, from the fury of Herod, and died there 40 days after. Zachary, his father, was killed in the court of the temple, between the temple and the altar (*Matt. xxiii. 35.*) because he refused to betray his son to Herod. *Chrysostom and Tertullian*.

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1 The birth of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, at Bethlehem, on Monday, December 25th. This event, according to most chronologists, took place 4 years before the Vulgar Christian *Æra*, or *Anno Domini*, the first of which contains but 8 days, from 25th of December to January 1st. Herod convoked a Jewish synod (*Matt. ii. 4*) to determine from prophecy the place of the Messiah's birth, because he had heard that one was to be born in Bethlehem who was to become king of the Jews; and when he found that the wise men came to worship Jesus, he ordered all the infants there (which were probably 50, for the population was 2,000) to be killed, upon which Joseph and his family fled into Egypt, to Matarea, 10 miles beyond Cairo, where he abode 3 years.

2 Archelaus, the third son of Herod, succeeded his father in Judea, Herod Antipas, his fourth son in Galilee, and Herod Philip, his fifth son, in Gaulonitis and Trachonitis. When Herod the Great was dying, he gave orders that the Jewish chiefs should be massacred in the Hippodrome at Jericho, that his death might not want mourners. *Josephus*.

6 Archelaus banished by Augustus to Vienne in Gaul, being accused by the Jews of barbarous and tyrannical usage of them; and Marcus Ambivius was sent to govern Judea.

A. D.

12 The sect of Galileans founded by Judas the Galilean, or Gaulonite, who taught his followers to shake off the Roman yoke, and that it was not lawful to pay tribute to them. *Acts v. 37.* The Zealots adopted his opinions. *Matt. xxii. 15. Mark xii. 13. Luke xx. 20.* The Pharisees also denied it lawful to pay tribute (*Matt. xxii. 16.*) thus, if Jesus had said it was not lawful, the Herodians would have accused him as a seditious person; if he had said it was, then the Pharisees would have accused him to the Jewish rulers for betraying their civil and religious privileges. The Herodians conciliated the Romans to the injury of the Jews. *Mark viii. 15. Deut. xvii. 15.*

14 Augustus died at Nola in Campania, after reigning 57 years; and was succeeded by Tiberius, who soon after expelled the Jews from Italy.

27 Pontius Pilate made governor of Judea, in the place of Gratus. Eleven years after, upon the complaint of the Samaritans of his bad government, he was sent to Rome by Vitellius, and banished to Vienne in France, where he killed himself. The power of punishing with death was taken from the Jewish Sanhedrin in his time, A. D. 30.

29 John the Baptist, son of Zacharias, preached in Judea the coming of the Messiah. *Luke iii. 2.*

30 Jesus Christ baptized by John in the river Jordan, which was the first time he saw the Messiah. Our Saviour celebrated his first passover at Jerusalem April 15th of this year.

31 John the Baptist reproved Herod Antipas, who had married Herodias his brother Philip's wife, for which Herod put John in prison, in the castle of Macherus, and cut off his head. *Matt. xiv. 1.* He was buried in Sebaste or Samaria.

33 Jesus Christ crucified on mount Calvary, in the 20th year of Tiberius, on Friday April 3rd. at noon (*Nisan xiv.*) for that was the only Friday on which a passover full moon fell, from the 20th to the 40th year of our Saviour, reckoned from the vulgar *Æra* of his birth. The darkness which took place at the crucifixion, was not caused by an eclipse of the sun, for that never lasts more than 4 minutes, whereas the darkness continued 3 hours, and overspread at least all the land of Judea (*Matt. xvii. 45.*) and also happened at the full moon, that being the time when the passover was kept, but an eclipse of the sun only happens at new moon. Saint John states that it was at the 6th hour (*xix. 14.*) and St. Mark writes the 3rd, (*xv. 25.*) but the latter is supposed to be a mistranslation. The Chief Priests, Scribes, and Pharisees hated Christ, because he had openly reproved their pride, hypocrisy, covetousness, and zeal for their traditions, and accused him to the Roman Governor, (who only had the power to inflict death) of seditious practices against Cæsar, and of exciting the people to revolt. Pontius Pilate wrote to Tiberius an account of the doctrines,

crucifixion, and resurrection of our Saviour, and Tiberius proposed to the Senate that he should be accounted one of their Gods, but his proposition was rejected. *Josephus*. On Thursday May 14th, Jesus appeared to his Apostles in Jerusalem, and having led them to the mount of Olives, ascended into Heaven before them. *Acts i.*

34 Seven Deacons chosen. St. Stephen was martyred (*Acts vi.*) in which St. Paul assisted. He was tried in the temple before the Sanhedrin, for blaspheming Moses and the Law, where his boldness so enraged the unbelieving Jews that they fell upon him and stoned him. St. James the Less was made Bishop of Jerusalem, and Philip the Deacon baptized the Eunuch of Queen Candace. He also baptized Simon Magus, or the Sorcerer, at Samaria. *Acts viii.* Simon became the founder of the Gnostics who pretended to have a full and perfect knowledge of God, by means of which they should escape evil. They taught that a being made the world without the knowledge of God. They believed that Christ had no real substantial body, but a spiritual one, or phantom. Gnosticism entirely destroyed the doctrine of the atonement, and denied the Deity of Christ. Simon offered the Apostles money to enable him to confer the gift of the Holy Ghost. *Acts viii.* His doctrines spread as far as Corinth and prevailed mostly at Alexandria. Four imposters named Simon rose within 40 years, and three named Judas within 10: all of whom were leaders of insurrections. *Paley's Ev.* Some time after, Simon by his skill in magic induced the Senate at Rome, to honour him as a God, having an altar erected to him in the Insula Tribuna, with this inscription, "Simoni Deo Sancto :" To Simon the Holy God. He was in great favour with Nero, and strenuously opposed St. Peter, in which he was encouraged by that Emperor.

35 Conversion of St. Paul, when going to Damascus by order of the High Priest Caiaphas to persecute the christians. *Acts viii.* He was a native of Tarsus, now Teras-so, in Cilicia, and was a Pharisee. *Phil. iii. 5.* Chrysostom in his 6th vol. says that St. Paul was born 2 years before our Saviour.

37 Caligula Emperor. St. Paul being threatened by the Jews at Damascus, escaped by being let down the wall in a basket, and went to Jerusalem; he went thence to Cæsarea, now Kaisari-ah, and Tarsus, where he remained 5 or 6 years. *Acts ix. 23.* Flavius Josephus born. He received a liberal education among the Pharisees, and went to Rome to complete it, and it is highly probable that he was the companion of St. Paul in his voyage. He defended Jotapata 47 days, when he was captured by Vespasian. He accompanied Titus to Jerusalem, and when it was taken obtained the sacred books, and many favours for his countrymen. Vespasian, when Emperor, gave Josephus a house and a grant of lands in Judea.

A. D.

Titus conferred other favours upon which Josephus assumed the name of Flavius. He wrote the Wars of the Jews against the Romans in Hebrew, and afterwards in Greek, by command of Vespasian, who signed it and placed it in one of the public libraries. He also wrote the Jewish Antiquities, and the Antiquity of the Jewish Nation, against Apion and others. His writings show the civil and religious state of the Jews about the time of Christ.

- 38 Caligula gave Agrippa the Younger, the Tetrarchy of his uncle Philip.
- 39 St. Matthew the Publican, or collector of taxes, wrote his Gospel in Judea, in the Greek language. Irenaeus, Origen, Cyril, Chrysostom, and Jerome say in the Hebrew language, but that a Greek copy was made from it early. St. Matthew usually abode at Capernaum, and collected the taxes from those who traded on, or passed over the sea of Gennesareth. Herod Antipas was deposed by Caligula, and banished to Lyons. His wife Herodias followed him, and they both died there. *Josephus.*
- 41 Claudius Emperor. He made his friend Herod Agrippa governor of Judea and Samaria, where he persecuted the Christians, and imprisoned Peter, who was liberated by an Angel: he also seized and beheaded St. James the Elder, A. D. 44. *Acts xii.* Agrippa was soon after struck by God, and died in great misery at Cæsarea, aged 47, A. D. 44, in the 7th year of his reign. *Acts xii. 20.*
- 43 Barnabas took St. Paul to Antioch, now Antákia; both were sent to Jerusalem with a subscription and returned to Antioch, where Christ's followers were first called Christians. *Acts xi. 26.* This year Claudius unsuccessfully invaded Britain.
- 44 St. Mark wrote his gospel in Greek when accompanying St. Peter to Rome. St. Peter wrote his first epistle about this time. Eusebius and Jerome say that St. Mark after planting a church and college at Alexandria, died in the 8th year of Nero. The Egyptians were celebrating the rites of Serapis, and in their zeal, set upon St. Mark who was performing divine service at Easter (April 25th) & dragged him through the streets till he died.
- 45 St. Paul and Barnabas visited Paphos in Cyprus, Perga in Pamphylia, Antioch in Pisidia, Derbe in Lycaonia, and Lystra, and returned to Antioch in Syria. *Acts xiv. 19.* The Heathens supposed that the Gods often descended among them in the likeness of men. *Acts xiv. 11.* The people of Lystra called Paul Mercurius, as being the attendant messenger and interpreter of Jupiter. Lycaonia is now called Cogni, and Perga Kara-hisar. Mary the mother of Christ is said to have died this year, aged 60. Her husband Joseph, died before the manifestation of Jesus to the Jews. Cuspius Fadus sent to govern Judea, under whom happened the famine foretold by Agabus in the 11th chap. *Acts, 28 v.* He was recalled the next year and the government given to Tiberius Alexander.

47 Gloucester built by Arviragus, a British king, in honour of Claudius, whose daughter he had married. William of Malmesbury writes that in the reign of Arviragus (A. D. 63.) the Apostle Philip sent Joseph of Arimathea, and other disciples from France, to preach the Gospel in Britain, and that they settled at Glastonbury, where they died.

48 Ventidius Cumanus made governor of Judea.

51 St. Paul attended a council of the Apostles at Jerusalem, and returned to Antioch with their decree, that the Gentiles should not be bound to observe legal ceremonies. *Acts xv. 30.* When St. Peter preached at Antioch, the Gentiles, by way of contumely towards the name of christians, shaved the very top of his head, and from this circumstance the clergy afterwards were not only shaved, but held it in great honour.

53 St. Paul being persecuted from Thessalonica (now Salonica) Berea, and Athens, fled to Corinth, from whence he wrote his Epistles to the Thessalonians. *Thess. v. 28.* He went from Athens to Corinth, where he remained 8 months ; he then sailed to Ephesus, and Jerusalem, to pay a vow, and returned through Galatia, and Phrygia, to Ephesus, where he lived 3 years. Claudius expelled the Jews from Rome (*Acts xviii. 2.*) and made Felix governor of Judea. Felix married Drusilla, the third daughter of Herod the Great. *Acts xxiv. 24.* Claudius also made Agrippa the Younger, governor of Gaulonitis, Trachonitis, Batanea the ancient Bashan, Panea, and Abilene. It was before this Prince, at Cæsarea, that St. Paul related his miraculous conversion. *Acts xxvi.* Agrippa assisted the Romans to take Jerusalem, and after its destruction retired to Rome, with his sister Berenice, where he died aged 70, A. D. 90.

54 Nero Emperor. This sanguinary man persecuted the christians in the most cruel manner.

55 St. Luke, a gentile proselyte, wrote his gospel in Greek. He was a Physician (*Col. iv. 14.*) and died A. D. 76, at Patras in Achaia (now the Morea) aged 84. Eusebius says St. Luke was a native of Antioch, and studied at the university there for a Physician : and Jerome writes that St. Luke published his gospel in Achaia and Bœotia. He joined St. Paul at Troas.

56 St. Paul wrote his epistles to the Corinthians from Philippi, where he left St. Luke. *2 Cor. xiii. 14.* Most of the subscriptions in his epistles were not written by St. Paul, but were added subsequently, and some are contradictory. *Horne.* This year an Egyptian false prophet led 4000 men called Sicarii into the wilderness to throw off the yoke of the Romans (*Luke xxiv. 21.*) and advanced to the mount of Olives to attack Jerusalem, when they were destroyed by Felix. *Acts xxi. 38.*

57 St. Paul being persecuted from Ephesus by Demetrius, went to Corinth, from whence he wrote the epistle to the Romans.

58 St. Paul was seized in the temple at Jerusalem, and being in danger of assassination, was sent to Cæsarea, to Felix, before whom he was accused of sedition, heresy, and profanation of the temple. Felix kept him in prison to please the Jews. *Acts xxiv. 27.*

60 Porcius Festus superseding Felix, sent Paul to Rome, to Nero Cæsar; in the voyage he was shipwrecked, and cast on the island of Melita, (now Malta.) *Acts xxviii.* St. James the Less stoned to death at Jerusalem. At the Passover in the temple, the High Priest Ananus, the Scribes, and Pharisees, excited a tumult against him, demanding a declaration of his faith; and when he confessed Jesus as the Messiah, they threw him from the pinnacle of the temple, and then stoned him. Simon was chosen to succeed him, as being the nearest of kin to our Saviour, for Cleophas his father, was the brother of Joseph, the husband of the Virgin Mary. (*Eusebius l. iii. c. 10.*) Festus overthrew Dositheus the Samaritan who set himself up for the Messiah, also, Meranander, another Samaritan, and disciple of Simon Magus, who gave out that he was the promised Saviour, also Theudas, Barjesus, and their followers. *Acts xiii. 6.* *Josephus Ant. Jud. b. 20.* Festus died in Judea A. D. 62.

62 St. Paul wrote his Epistles to the Philippians and Colossians. *Phil. iv. 23.*

63 Festus dying in Judea, Albinus was sent to govern it. St. Paul is supposed to have visited Spain and England. He wrote the Epistle to the Hebrews, also the Acts of the Apostles were written by St. Luke, under the direction of St. Paul when in prison at Cæsarea, because several had written spurious Gospels.

64 Gessius Florus made governor of Judea, in the place of Albinus. His excesses exasperated the Jews and forced them to rebel. This year Nero burnt Rome, and threw the blame on the Christians, who were cruelly persecuted. This was the first persecution, and lasted 3 years. One of the most ancient laws of the Roman Empire forbade the acknowledging any God, but what had been approved of by the Senate. This law was mostly put in force against the early Christians. St. Paul went from Italy to Judea, through Crete, Ephesus, now Aisolue, and Macedonia, from whence he wrote his Epistle to Titus, who ministered at Crete. He wrote his first Epistle to Timothy at Ephesus, and the second in his second imprisonment at Rome.

65 St. Paul went to Rome. Eusebius says that he converted the concubine of Nero's cup-bearer, which so exasperated that emperor, that he cast St. Paul into the Mamertine prison. He there wrote his Epistle to the Ephesians (*Ephesians vi. 24.*) and his second Epistle to Timothy. *2 Tim. iv. 22.* St. Peter was also thrown into prison, when he wrote his second Epistle.

66 Martyrdom of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome under Nero. St. Peter

was crucified, and was buried on the hill of the Vatican, where the magnificent church now stands which bears his name. St. Paul was beheaded on the 29th of June, at Aqua Salviæ, 3 miles from Rome, and was buried at Via Ostensis, 2 miles from the city. Constantine erected a Church on the spot. This year the Jews at Jerusalem revolted, because an enrolment was made preparatory to an assessment, and they chose Josephus governor of Galilee. Cestius Gallius, governor of Syria, besieged Jerusalem but he was defeated, when Nero appointed Vespasian to carry on the war against the Jews.

67 Vespasian entered Judea, subdued Galilee, and besieged and took Josephus in Jotapata. The Zealots seized the temple. St. Ignatius ordained Bishop of Antioch by St. John, under whom he was educated.

68 Galba succeeded Nero, and dying, was succeeded by Otho. Vespasian took all the places of note in Judea. St. Thomas, the Apostle, planted the Gospel at Edessa, on the Euphrates, and probably died there. Sunday, which was so named by heathens, was observed and kept by the Apostles as the stated day of public worship instead of our Saturday (*Acts* ii. 1. xx. 7.) in honour of the day of our Saviour's resurrection. Agapæ, or feasts of love and kindness were kept by the primitive Christians in the assembly, or church, towards evening, after prayers and worship were over. Upon these occasions the faithful ate together what each had brought, and after their frugal supper partook of the sacramental sign of the Lord's body and blood, and gave each other the kiss of peace; but these feasts were early abused. *1 Cor.* xi. 21. and *Jude* 12. The first Epistle of St. John was published this year. The 7th verse of the 5th chapter was not extant in any one Greek copy before the 16th century; but it was in the Latin translation current in Africa before St. Jerome translated it into the Vulgate. The early Greek fathers never quoted it. It was introduced into all the early English translations, but marked.

69 Vespasian chosen emperor. He left his son Titus in Judea to carry on the war. St. Andrew put to death at Patras in Achaia, by the Pro-consul Ægeas whom he had attempted to convert, and who ordered him to be crucified, Nov. 13th.

70 Titus besieged Jerusalem just before the passover, made himself master of the 3 walls, took the city which was ravaged by famine and civil dissensions Sept. 8th, demolished the temple and its foundations, and returned to Rome with 97,000 prisoners. Titus erected an arch in Rome in honour of his conquest of Judea, which arch is still standing, and on it are to be seen the golden candlestick, the table of shew-bread, the cup, and the trumpets for the year of Jubilee; and there is in the British Museum a medal struck by Titus, with Jud. Cap. S. C. on, round the figure of a

woman sitting under a palm tree. *Isa.* iii. 26. Above a million of Jews perished in this war. *Josephus.* There are numerous prophecies relating to this event. Moses predicted the dispersion of the Jews (*Lev.* xxvi. 25.) Jeremiah, the siege and destruction of Jerusalem, and that a remnant should be preserved (*Jer.* xlvi. 28.) Hosea and Ezekiel, that the Jews should be gathered (*Hos.* iii. 4. *Ezek.* xxxvii. 21. and xxxix. 28.) and our Saviour himself foretold the destruction of Jerusalem. *Matt.* xxiv. In connexion with the restoration of the Jews, Daniel predicted that the king of the North, or Turkish Sultan, shall be destroyed on the Holy Mountains, in opposing the Jews when gathering (*Dan.* xi. 45.) and that the Papal Power shall be destroyed about the same time. *Dan.* xi. 36. xii. 7. The Christians who before the siege had fled to Pella in the territory of Agrippa, afterwards returned to Jerusalem, under Symeon their Bishop, and set up their church amidst the ruins.

- 71 Vespasian sent Bassus into Judea as Lieutenant, who died the next year, and Fulvius Sylva succeeded him.
- 72 Vespasian caused a strict search to be made for all of the race of David, to destroy the line of the Jewish kings.
- 75 Josephus published the wars of the Jews.
- 79 Vespasian was succeeded by Titus. Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an eruption of mount Vesuvius, August 24th.
- 89 Justin Martyr born at Neapolis, the ancient Sichem, in Samaria. He was converted to Christianity. The Christians having become objects of contempt and outrage every where, Justin wrote a defence or apology for them to the Emperor Titus Antoninus Pius which is still extant. Urbicus, who commanded the prætorian guards, having put many to death, merely because they were Christians. Justin wrote a second defence to the Emperor Marcus Antoninus, which is also still extant. He was first scourged and afterwards beheaded in the year 164, for refusing to sacrifice to the Gods, or to swear by the Emperor's name.
- 91 Clement ordained Bishop of Rome. *Phil.* iv. 3. He died in the 3rd year of Trajan, A. D. 100. There is extant a genuine Epistle of his to the Corinthians, in which he exhorts them to unity after their dissensions. This letter was publicly read in their congregations to a late period.
- 93 The second persecution of the Christians for 3 years under Domitian the last of the 12 Cæsars. St. John exiled to Patmos. Josephus published the Antiquities of the Jews.
- 96 St. John wrote the Revelations in Patmos. After the death of Domitian, he returned to Ephesus, where he wrote his gospel in Greek, and died there, A. D. 100. He was the son of Zebedee, a fisherman of Bethsaida, and Salome. He had been a disciple of John the Baptist, and when he resided at Ephesus taught there. Nicephorus relates that after our

Lord's resurrection, the Virgin Mary lived in St. John's house, near mount Sion in Jerusalem. This house he purchased from Annas the High Priest, with the proceeds of an estate which was left to him in Galilee. He founded the churches of Smyrna, Pergamus, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, Laodicea, and others, but resided mostly at Ephesus. *Jerome.* He was accused to Domitian as an eminent asserter of Atheism and Impiety, and a public subverter of the religion of the Empire, and was banished to Patmos. After the death of Domitian he returned to Ephesus, where he wrote his gospel, in Greek, at the pressing request of the Bishops and Christians, who wished him to write what he had heard from our Saviour. Eusebius in his 3rd book 24th chapter says, that St. John had seen and approved of the three first gospels. His gospel, together with that of St. Matthew, and the Acts of the Apostles were secreted by the Jews among their secret archives and records in the treasury at Tiberias. One Joseph a converted Jew breaking into the treasury in search of money, found these copies in the time of Constantine. St. Bartholomew taught in Arabia Felix, and India, and was martyred at Albania, a city on the Caspian Sea, when converting the natives.

104 Symeon, who was appointed the 2nd Bishop of Jerusalem, in the place of James, was brought before Atticus, governor of Syria, through the intrigues of the Gnostics, and accused of being a descendant of David, and likely to revolt. After being tortured he was crucified, aged 120, and was succeeded in his See by Justus.

107 The third persecution of the Christians, under the emperor Trajan, who was uncommonly severe against them. Trajan, who had published an edict that such as adhered to Christianity should be put to death, condemned Ignatius at Antioch to be exposed to wild beasts in the amphitheatre at Rome, for his incurable superstition. He was torn in pieces there on the 19th of December, but his bones were carried back to Antioch. He is supposed to have been one of the children whom Jesus took up in his arms and blessed. He was intimate with the Apostles, and wrote several Epistles, in which he speaks of the Gospels, and the Apostles as called such. He was a Syrian and was educated under St. John. Caius Plinius Coecilius Secundus, or Pliny the Younger, Proprietor of Pontus and Bithynia, being inclined to favour the Christians on account of their virtuous conduct, wrote to the emperor Trajan for his commands, stating that they were accused of excessive superstition, who ordered the convicted to be punished, but that the Christians were not to be sought after. Trajan was the first who sanctioned persecution by law. This emperor erected a column which is now standing in Rome. Plutarch the biographer lived.

A. D.

115 The Jews in Cyrene (now Barca) rebelled and killed 200,000 Greeks and Romans, but they were suppressed by Trajan.

120 Sprinkling with holy water commenced. Sponsors, and infant baptism were used.

121 Adrian the Roman Emperor built a wall between Newcastle and Carlisle. Aquila, a native of Sinope in Pontus, in order to disgrace and overturn the Septuagint version of the Scriptures, wrote a literal translation from Hebrew into Greek, for the use of the Hellenistic Jews in their disputes with the christians. Soon after, Theodotian, a native of Ephesus, made a freer translation, and his rendering of the book of Daniel, is deemed more accurate than that of the Septuagint. About 200, Symmachus wrote another translation, which was least esteemed although he kept close to the original Hebrew. The Peschito, or Syriac translation was also made about this time from the Hebrew. In this translation, the 7th verse of the 5th chapter of 1 John is omitted. A copy was brought to Vienna to Pope Julius III. in 1555, by Moses of Mardin, who was commissioned by the Syriac church to acknowledge the Papal supremacy. At the commencement of the Christian *Æra*, the Latin language was gradually supplanting the Greek as a general language.

130 Adrian rebuilt Jerusalem, peopled it with such of the surrounding nations as were not Jews, and raised a temple to Jupiter. The Jews under the false Christ Barchochebas, who styled himself the son of the Star (*Numb. xxiv.17.*) rebelled, and were defeated at Bether, or Bethhoron, by Julius Sevérus governor of Britain. There were 580,000 killed and great numbers banished or sold for slaves. This war lasted 4 years and the Jews were forbidden upon pain of death to approach Jerusalem. Marcion who preached in Rome against the Christians, rejected the Old Testament, as proceeding from an inferior Deity, and erased every passage in the New Testament which recognised the Jewish Scriptures. He denied the real birth, incarnation, and resurrection of Christ, and held them all to be apparent only.

135 Altars first used by the Christians. They were consecrated in 271.

140 Telésphorus ordained Lent to be kept. This was observed in England in 641. Telésphorus also ordered divine service to be celebrated in memory of the Nativity of Jesus Christ on the 25th of December, which was inferred from Clemens Alexandrinus to be the day on which our Saviour was born. The primitive Christians were much inclined to observe the Heathen Festival of Brumalia, which was held at the winter solstice in honour of Bacchus, when the Temples, Altars, and Images of that God were adorned with ivy and other evergreens. From this circumstance arose the custom of decorating our churches and houses with them at Christmas. This festival is now observed at Rouen in the follow-

ing singular manner.—After the Te Deum in the nocturnal office, or Vigil of Christmas, the Ecclesiastics celebrate the “Office of the Shepherds” thus, the image of the Virgin Mary is placed in a stable prepared behind the altar. A boy from above in the likeness of an angel announces the nativity to certain canons, or vicars, who enter as shepherds, clothed in tunics and amesses. Many boys in the vaults of the church like angels then begin the “Gloria in excelsis.” The shepherds hearing this, advance to the stable, singing “peace, good will, &c.” As soon as they enter it, two priests in dalmatics, as if women, (quasi obstetrics) who were stationed in the stable, say “Whom seek ye?” The shepherds answer, “Christ.” The women, then opening the curtain, exhibit the boy, saying, “The little one is here, as the prophet Isaiah said.” They then show the mother, saying, “Behold the Virgin, &c.” Upon these exhibitions they bow and worship the boy, and salute his mother. The office ends by their returning to the choir and singing, “Hallelujah, &c.”

150 Penance enjoined as a punishment, usually by fasting, repeating a certain number of prayers, or giving one's self a certain number of stripes.

158 Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, went to Rome to Anicetus the bishop in order to regulate the time for celebrating Easter, but was not successful. The Eastern churches kept the Paschal festival on the 14th day of the 1st month, and the Resurrection on the 3rd day after, whether Sunday or not, and asserted that St. John and St. Philip sanctioned it. The Western churches always kept Easter on a Sunday, and urged the authority of St. Peter and St. Paul.

160 Tertullian born at Carthage, where he died in 220. He was made presbyter of the church there, & wrote several works in favour of the Christians.

163 The fourth persecution, under Marcus Aurelius.

167 Polycarp burnt at Smyrna on the 7th kalends of May, by the Pro-consul Quadratus, for clinging to Christianity, aged 86. He was a disciple of St. John, who ordained him bishop, and he conversed familiarly with the Apostles. He wrote an Epistle to the Philippians now extant, and proves the authenticity of many books of the New Testament, which he quotes; he also founded a School or College at Smyrna. Many Jews assisted in his martyrdom in the amphitheatre there.

170 Irenæus a Grecian, made bishop of Lyons, after a great persecution of the Christians at that place and Vienne, in which Pothinus their bishop was martyred. He suffered the same fate in 202, under the emperor Sevérus. Irenæus wrote 5 books against Heresies, which are extant in a Latin translation.

171 Montanus founded the sect of Montanists at Pepuza in Phrygia, who pre-

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tended that they had trances, and possessed an extraordinary spirit of illumination.

180 Lucius (who was the first British christian king) applied to Eleútherus, bishop of Rome, who sent back preachers, that were stationed at London, York, and St. David's. The Epistle of Eleútherus to Lucius was in the possession of Sir Robert Cotton.

185 Origen born at Alexandria. He studied there and taught from the Scriptures. Demetrius the bishop persecuted him till he retired to Cæsarea, where he composed the Apostles' Creed, which he collected from the doctrines of the Apostles; he also wrote other valuable works, some of which are lost. Origen was 28 years translating the Scriptures from the Hebrew and Greek translations then extant, which translation was called the Hexapla, and contained the four Greek versions of Aquila, Symmachus, the Septuagint, and Theodotian in four columns, the original Hebrew in a fifth, and the same in Greek letters in a sixth. This work, comprising 50 volumes, was found by Eusebius and Pamphilus at Tyre, and placed in Pamphilus's library at Cæsarea, where Jerome saw it in the middle of the 4th Century. It probably perished there in 653, when that city was taken by the Arabs. Many Apocryphal books appeared after this period, none of which are extant in Hebrew. They possess no external, or internal evidence of inspiration, and were not admitted into the Canon during the first four Centuries; they were never noticed by Christ or the Apostles, but were probably written by the Alexandrian Jews and their descendants. The 1st book of Maccabees is esteemed more faithful and accurate than Josephus. *Horne.*

190 The Mishna, (which means repetition) a collection of traditions and oral laws of the Jews, which they pretend were delivered to Moses on the mount, and from him through Aaron, Eleazar, the Prophets, the great Sanhedrim, Simeon, (who took our Saviour in his arms) and Gamaliel, to Rabbi Jehuda, surnamed Hakkadosh, or the Holy, was completed by him at Tiberias after a labour of 40 years, in 6 books, and forms part of the Talmud. The following is a specimen. "Adam's body was made of the earth of Babylon, his head of the land of Israel, his other members of other parts of the world. Rabbi Meir thought he was compact of the earth; as it is written, thine eyes did see my substance, &c."

198 Councils of the churches held in various parts, to determine when Easter should be celebrated. The sees of Jerusalem, Antioch, Alexandria, and Rome, agreed to follow the authority of St. Peter and Paul.

200 The life of Apollonius written at the request of the empress Julia Sevéra, to whom was accounted the working of greater miracles than those of Christ, in order to lessen him in the esteem of the Christians.

202 The fifth persecution, principally in Egypt, under the emperor Sevérus.

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who prohibited by a law every subject of the empire to change the religion of his ancestors for that of the Christian, or Jewish. By this law, Leónidas, the father of Origen, was put to death at Alexandria, and his property confiscated. The Christians were usually accused of not paying divine honours to the emperors, or not joining in the heathen sacrifices and national religion, or of being the cause of national calamities. Sevérus built a wall between the rivers Forth & Clyde. He died at York, A.D. 211, aged 79.

214 Churches first built for christians.

217 The Septuagint said to have been discovered in a cask.

224 Calixtus, bishop of Rome, ordered Ember days to be observed in the christian church, at the four seasons of the year, to implore the blessing of the Almighty on the produce of the earth, by prayer and fasting.

236 The sixth persecution, under Maximínus, principally against the christian bishops.

250 The seventh persecution, under Decius, who enacted a law to compel Christians to become Pagans, under pain of death. There were 50,000 in Rome. By this law, Fabiánus bishop of Rome was put to death. Fear prevented another appointment for 12 months.

254 Origen died at Tyre aged 69. He allegorised the Scriptures too fancifully.

357 The eighth persecution, which lasted 3 years under Valerian, who issued an edict that all persons should adopt the religious ceremonies of Rome under pain of exile or death, being urged to it by the Astrologers, whose magical delusions were exposed by the Christians; and Stephen, then bishop, was put to death in August for refusing to join in pagan worship. Sixtus, his successor shared the same fate, making the 5th bishop who suffered in 8 years. On the 14th of Sept. Cyprian bishop of Carthage was beheaded by the same law. Sixtus introduced into the mass, *Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God of Hosts. Isa. vi. 3.* Valerian was conquered in Mesopotamia, and flayed alive by Sapor king of Persia.

270 Eusebius born at Cæsarea, of which place he became bishop. He defended Arius at Nice, but was against Athanasius at Tyre. He was much esteemed by Constantine, and left many valuable works, the principal of which, viz. his Ecclesiastical History in 10 books, is the chief source of our knowledge of the three first centuries of christianity. Eusebius and Pamphilus about the year 300, wrote a copy of the Scriptures from Origen's Hexaplar Text, together with his critical remarks; Lucian a presbyter of Antioch, who suffered martyrdom A. D. 311, published another; and Hesychius an Egyptian bishop, published a third: from these three copies all our manuscripts of the Septuagint, now extant, are derived. Eusebius states that St. John collected most of the books of the New Testament.

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272 The ninth persecution, under Aurelian. This emperor conquered Zenobia queen of Palmyra, and brought her in triumph to Rome.

302 The tenth persecution, under Diocletian, which was the most cruel one, and was called the æra of martyrs. On the 23rd February, Diocletian commanded all the christian churches to be spoiled, and thrown down, and the books of holy writ to be burned; that all the chief bishops and ministers should be forced by torments to sacrifice to the Gods. Their meetings was prohibited, and their property confiscated. This persecution raged 10 years with a fury not to be expressed in, or by words. The majority of the empire were then Heathens.

305 Worcester built in the time of Constantius Chlorus, the father of Constantine the Great.

306 Constantine the Great succeeded his father, who died at York. Seven years after he subverted the heathen religion, and tolerated the christian, which he embraced. He enlarged Constantinople, which was formerly called Byzantium, and removed the government there from Rome, in 326.

308 Cardinals ordained. They were originally the priests of Rome.

309 Pamphilus, preceptor of Eusebius, after suffering two years' imprisonment at Cæsarea, was beheaded there with 12 of his companions.

312 An edict was issued in Nov. by Constantine and Licinius to stop the persecution of the Christians, and liberty was granted to them to live according to their own laws and institutions.

315 Crucifixion abolished by Constantine, and the observance of Sunday enjoined by abstaining from work.

318 Cyril made bishop of Jerusalem. Fifteen years after the council of Laodicea, he wrote a catalogue of the books of the Testament in the order in which they are now placed in it, with the exception of the Revelations; but St. Augustine and Jerome made it as we now have it. The Apocryphal books were not quoted by the early fathers, read in their churches, or admitted into their volumes or catalogues of the books of Scripture.

325 A general council held at Nice, now Iznic, in Bythinia, by order of Constantine, when 318 fathers attended against Arius a Presbyter of Alexandria, who denied the Trinity. They then composed the Nicene Creed, commonly called the creed of St. Athanasius. Eusebius and Arius were condemned to banishment, but Eusebius was recalled 4 years after by Constantine. They also ordered that Easter day should be held on the Sunday following the 14th day of the moon of March, because the Christians had quarrelled about the proper time for celebrating it.

326 The origin of a monastic life by St. Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, which was then the seat of learning. The Christians retired to solitudes to avoid persecution. Constantine was ill treated in Rome for intro-

ducing Christianity, when he retired and fixed his residence at Constantinople : this brought on the dissolution of the empire.

328 St. Basil the Great born at Cæsarea, in Cappadocia. He studied at Athens, succeeded Eusebius as bishop in 370, and died 1st January, A. D. 379. His works are yet extant.

330 A dreadful persecution of the Christians in Persia, which lasted 40 years. The Magi and Jews accused the Christians of treason in plotting to betray their country to the Romans.

331 St. Jerome or Jerom born at Strydon, in Dalmatia. After studying at Rome, he was ordained a Presbyter at Antioch, and some time after retired to Bethlehem, where he expounded the Scriptures, and translated the Old and New Testaments from the Hebrew and Greek into Latin, into which he introduced the comma and colon. This was received by the Catholic Church, and was called the Vulgate. He died the 30th Sept. A. D. 420. Gregory born in Cappadocia. He was chosen bishop of Nyssa, near mount Parnassus in 372, and was banished from his see by the emperor Valens for adhering to the council of Nice, in which he had been the principal composer of the Nicene creed. He died A. D. 396.

335 Athanasius bishop of Alexandria, refusing to reinstate Arius, was banished into Gaul by a council held at Tyre.

336 The Nicene creed appointed to be read, by Marcus, bishop of Rome.

340 Mark, or Marcus, bishop of Rome introduced linen albs or surplices.

341 The emperors Constans and Constantius issued a decree forbidding all idolatrous worship.

356 A law was passed by the emperor Constantius, to condemn those to death, who should sacrifice to, or worship idols.

357 The city of Paris built.

361 The emperor Julian, the apostate, attempted in vain to build the temple at Jerusalem, being hindered by an earthquake. He was aided in it by many Jews. His aim was to overturn christianity, and establish paganism ; for which purpose he opened the temples of the Gods, to whom he offered sacrifice himself, and exhorted all others to follow his example.

363 Julian was slain in battle against the Persians. He was succeeded by Jovian, who repealed all Julian's laws against the Christians, and zealously espoused the orthodox cause.

364 The Roman empire divided into the eastern under Valens, and the western under Valentinian.

366 Damasus, bishop of Rome, appointed Gloria Patri after the Psalms (which were then chanted) at the instigation of Jerome, whom he employed to collate the Testament from the Greek and Latin copies.

374 St. Ambrose ordained bishop of Milan. He died A. D. 397, and is supposed to have composed the Te Deum for the baptism of St. Augustine.

378 Gratian by the death of Valens, becoming emperor of the east as well as the west, recalled all the Catholic bishops, restored them to their sees from whence Valens had banished them, and published liberty of conscience to all Christians, except the Manichees, Photinians, and Eunomians, to whom he would allow no churches.

379 Theodosius the Great enacted severe laws and penalties against such as adhered to Paganism.

380 St. Augustine, or Austin, ordained bishop of Hippo. He founded the order of Augustine Monks, enjoining them love of poverty, obedience, chastity, watchings, and abstinence, in order to produce holiness. This order was introduced into England A. D. 596, and at the dissolution under Henry VIII. had 32 houses. St. Augustine died A. D. 431.

381 Theodosius assembled a council of 150 bishops at Constantinople, who determined the doctrine of Three Persons in One God, as is now received among the generality of Christians. In the time of Theodosius the Younger, Moses Cretensis gave himself out as the Messiah, in the island of Crete, but this impostor was expelled by the Jews there.

390 St. Jerome completed his translation of the Scriptures; having been to Cæsarea by desire of Damasus, bishop of Rome, to make his revision of the Old Testament from Origen's Hexaplar Text, and that of the New Testament from the original Greek, but the book of Job, and the Psalms only are now extant. About this time, pious frauds and relics became general.

394 Mass performed in the Latin language, which is still continued in the Roman Catholic church. *1 Cor. xiv.* Incense was used in the service, and many other ceremonies were introduced by Gregory the Great, to conciliate the Pagans, and was called the canon of the mass.

397 St. Chrysostom chosen Patriarch of Constantinople by the clergy and people. He advanced Christianity with all his power, being protected by the emperor Arcadius. He died in Armenia, A. D. 407, aged 60.

399 Great numbers of heathen temples were shut up, and others pulled down, both in the eastern and western empires, by order of Theodosius, who then enacted severe laws against all manner of idolatrous worship.

400 Bells introduced into churches by Paulinus, bishop of Nola in Campania, to summon the people to devotion. The baptism of bells was introduced A. D. 1000. The passing bell was rung among the ancient Christians, to bespeak the prayers of all good Christians for a soul just departing, and also to drive away evil spirits.

406 Anastatius, bishop of Rome, ordered that the congregation should stand up when the gospel was read.

408 Rome besieged by Alaric, king of the Goths. The besieged being pressed by famine and plague, capitulated, paid Alaric 5000 lbs. of gold, and 30,000 lbs. of silver, and promised to deliver hostages. This they

neglected to do, when he returned next year and obliged them to proclaim Attalus, the prefect of the city, emperor. Attalus was an Arian, and promoted all of that opinion, but he disagreed with Alaric, when that king again took Rome, massacred an immense number of the inhabitants, and plundered and burnt the city, but spared those who fled to churches for safety, which were the only buildings not destroyed.

410 The Masoretic, or traditional text of the Scriptures, made by the doctors of the school at Tiberias in Palestine. They divided them into verses, introduced marginal notes, and vowel points into the Hebrew words, which to this time were wanting.

417 Lighted tapers introduced into churches by Zosimus, bishop of Rome. On Candlemas day (Feb. 2nd) the Roman Catholics consecrate all the tapers and candles required for the service of the following year.

421 Abdas the Persian Christian prelate, rashly burnt down a Pagan temple, and being ordered by their king to rebuild it, refused; upon which he was put to death, all the Christian churches demolished, and a terrible persecution begun against the Christians. Theodosius the emperor, made war upon this account, and the Persians, after obstinate fighting, made a peace with the Romans for 100 years.

431 A council held at Ephesus, where Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople, was condemned to banishment by Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, for asserting that there were two persons, and two natures, in Christ.

432 The Gospel preached in Ireland by St. Patrick, who was born near Dumbarton, and buried at Down. He was sent by Celestine bishop of Rome.

448 Rome taken and plundered, and the Romans compelled to pay tribute to Attila king of the Huns, now Hungary. He ravaged Europe, and was called the scourge of God.

455 Génseric, king of the Vandals, in Africa, with 300,000 men, plundered Rome for 14 days, even of the rich ornaments from the churches, and left Rome so weakened that the empire was easily subverted.

476 Rome taken by Odoácer king of the Heruli, a people situated beyond the Danube. The western empire was destroyed, and from its ruins 10 smaller kingdoms arose, as predicted in the 7th chapter of Daniel, 7th verse.

487 The feast of St. Michael, now Michaelmas-day, instituted Sept. 29th, in honour of St. Michael and all angels.

506 The Jewish Talmud, which expounds the law, published, and has been found useful to Christians in explaining passages in the New Testament.

510 Symmachus, bishop of Rome, introduced *Gloria in excelsis*. About 12 years before, Gelasius, then bishop, convened a council of bishops of the Latin church, who decreed the Apocryphal books to have no authority, many spurious books having been published.

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519 Justin, the eastern or Greek emperor, restored the orthodox bishops to their sees. They had been deprived of them by his predecessor, Anastatius.

527 The Christian *Æra*, or *Anno Domini* which is now followed, was fixed by Dionysius, a Roman Abbot, although the birth of Christ is found to have taken place 4 years earlier, and is proved by an eclipse of the Moon, which Josephus says (b 17. c 8) took place in Herod's last illness; but by Dionysius's calculation Herod died before our Saviour was born. *Matt. ii.* This eclipse took place in the 4710th year of the Julian period, March 13th, at 3 hours past midnight at Jerusalem. This *Æra* was introduced into England A. D. 816. Dionysius collected the ancient canons. Swearing on the Holy Gospels was now used.

529 The Benedictine order of monks founded, by St. Benedict of Nursia, in Italy. They were afterwards called black friars, from their wearing a black gown. In the 9th century, this order held unrivalled, the reins of the monastic empire.

532 Praying towards the east introduced.

556 Longinus, sent by Justin II, emperor of the east, to govern Italy. He abolished the senate, and placed a magistrate in every city of note, with the title of Duke; while he himself resided at Ravenna on the Adriatic, and was called Exarch of Ravenna. *Rev. viii. 12.*

581 Latin ceased to be spoken in Italy which corrupted into Italian.

593 The Roman Catholic doctrine of Purgatory introduced, and defended chiefly by texts from *2 Mac. xii. 43, 44* and *45*, and *1 Cor. iii. 15*, but St. John wrote against it in *Rev. xiv. 13.*

594 The Invocation of the Virgin Mary, and of Saints commenced. *1 Tim. ii. 5*, and *Matt. iv. 10.*

596 St. Augustine converted the English in Ethelbert's time, and brought with him 40 Monks. St. Paul's church was founded 8 years after. Eusebius says the Apostles preached in Britain.

600 The feast of the Purification ordained by Gregory the Great, to console the Heathen converts for the loss of their Lupercalia, or feasts of Pan. He also introduced the *Kyrie Eleison*.

606 The tyrant Phocas, who from a Roman Centurion, was chosen to be emperor of the east, made a grant of supremacy to bishop Gregory the Great. This was the commencement of the Papal power. Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first day of Lent, which gave it the name of Ash-Wednesday; and this ceremony was invariably practised in the Christian church, and in England until the Reformation. Shrove Tuesday, Shrove Tide, or confession Tuesday, was the most solemn period of confession, preparatory to a due observance of the season of Lent. Anciently, after this confession, the people were

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permitted to partake of any repasts beyond the usual substitutes for flesh. Hence arose the custom of eating pancakes and fritters on that day.

612 Mahomet founded his religion, and the Saracen empire at Mecca, from whence in his 53rd year, he was obliged to fly, on Friday, July 16th A. D. 622. This forms the first year of the Hegira, or Mahometan *Æra*. This empire was predicted in the 9th chapter of Revelations. Mahomet acknowledged the authority of the Gospels. He spoke of Jesus as the word of God; acknowledged the truth of his miracles and prophecies, his death and ascension. *Koran*, chapters 3, 4, 5, 6, and 19. He also admits Moses to be a prophet. *Koran*, 2 chap. The *Korán* which he said was the last revelation of God to him, threatens despair, regret, penitence, and torments to unbelievers; but promises a voluptuous paradise, robes of silk, palaces of marble, wives, dainties, &c., and 72 beautiful virgins to each faithful, and the highest Heavens to those who fight for his religion. The sword "saith Mahomet" is the key of Heaven and Hell; a drop of blood shed in the cause of God, or a night spent in arms is of more avail than two months' fasting or prayer. Whosoever falls in battle, his sins are forgiven in the day of Judgment, his wounds shall be resplendent as vermillion, and odoriferous as musk; and the loss of his limbs shall be supplied by the wings of angels and cherubim. The fundamental doctrine of the Mahometan religion is the brief creed, "there is no God but God, and Mahomet is the prophet of God. The Mahometan Sabbath is held on Friday: the Jewish on Saturday.

613 Sun dials set up against churches.

616 Cósroes, king of Persia took Jerusalem, when 90,000 Christians were either massacred, or sold for Slaves, mostly to the Jews. Cósroes conquered Syria, and Egypt, and even besieged Rome.

617 Boniface the V. enacted a law that the churches should be places of protection, to all that fled to them.

619 The Persians overran Egypt, and plundered Alexandria of immense treasures.

636 Jerusalem taken by Caliph Omar, successor of Mahomet. He rebuilt the temple for a mosque, and was killed in it. In about 80 years Mahomet's followers conquered Palestine, Syria, Armenia, Asia Minor, Persia, India, Egypt, Numidia, Barbary, Portugal, Spain, Sicily, Candia, part of Italy, and Rhodes.

640 The library which was formed by Ptolemy's successors at Alexandria, was burnt by the Saracens, who used the books to light the fires of the baths.

643 Parishes first made in England, by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury.

654 Moavias, the Saracen Admiral, conquered Rhodes, threw down the Colossus erected by Chares 1360 years before, and sent it to Alexandria. It stood 126 feet high, and when broken, loaded 900 camels.

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677 Choral service first used at Canterbury. This is still performed in English in our cathedrals by two choirs, singing or chanting alternately, as in the time of Ezra, (*Ez. iii. 10 and 11.*) after the ordinance of David, (cxxxvi. *Ps. 1 Sam. xviii. 7. Isa. vi. 3.*) The service was first performed in English, May 8, 1559. This form of double chanting was used in the 24th Psalm, when the ark was inducted to Mount Sion, and consists of a kind of dialogue, well adapted to the semi-chorus in the Jewish worship. *Isaiah vi. 3.* describes the alternate chanting of the seraphim.

680 The Bishoprick of Worcester founded by Ethelred king of Mercia. The cathedral church and monastery were first built by Bishop Egwin 20 years after. The cathedral was rebuilt A. D. 1090 by Bishop Wulstan, and the number of monks increased to 50. At the dissolution the revenues of the abbey were £1386 : 12 : 10 per annum.

681 Osric, king of Northumberland, founded and endowed a nunnery at Gloucester. In 821, Bernulph, king of Mercia, substituted secular preachers in the place of the nuns, these were displaced in 1022 by Canute, at the persuasion of Alfred, Archbishop of York, and Benedictine monks introduced. Henry III. was crowned in this abbey, October 28th, 1216.

684 Leo II. Bishop of Rome introduced the pax.

689 Peter-pence granted to the Bishop of Rome. This was an annual tribute collected on the 1st of August, of one penny for every person in a family, to maintain scholars at Rome who came from England. It was commenced in this country A. D. 727, by Ina, king of Wessex, and was discontinued by order of parliament in the reign of Henry VIII.

695 The festival of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary instituted Sept. 8th. A religious contemplatist heard annually on that day, great rejoicing of the angels in heaven, and once asking one of them the cause, was answered, that they then celebrated the Nativity of the mother of God, and upon his relation this festival was instituted.

701 Sergius, Bishop of Rome introduced the Agnus Dei, or, O Lamb of God, into the Litany, and caused candles to be borne about on Candlemas day. The clergy, and monks in this century were very ignorant and avaricious, even bishops frequently could not write their names. They induced wicked princes, and men of property, by hope of pardon in the next world to leave the monks fertile lands, and rich patrimonies. Relics, and pious frauds were become very numerous, and were urged on the ignorant and deluded people.

709 The Benedictine abbey of Evesham founded by Egwin, Bishop of Worcester, who obtained from king Ethelred, his brother Oswald, and other donors, 120 manses, or farms, in Bengeworth, Hampton, Baddesey, Honeybourne, Bradfertun, Willersley, Withley, Sambourn, Kinwarton, Salford major and minor, and other places.

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715 The worship of images introduced to aid devotion. This caused great controversies; when, in 794, Charlemagne held a council of 300 bishops at Frankfort, at which the worship of images was condemned. *1 Tim. iv. 1.* Tewkesbury monastery founded by the brothers Oddo and Doddo, who endowed it with Stanway, Taddington, Prescote, and Didcote. At the Conqueror's survey it possessed in addition Lemintone, Great Washbourn, Fiddington, Aston-upon-Carrant, and Stanley-Pontlarch. In 1120 it was made an abbey by the influence & munificence of Robert Fitz-Hamon.

727 The Roman bishop, revolted from the Exarch of Ravenna, and shook off his allegiance to the Greek emperor.

731 Bedé, a priest of Northumberland, published the history of the Saxons and Scots; also an ecclesiastical history of Christianity, from its first establishment in Britain, in Latin. He also translated the Bible into Saxon, from the old Latin one in use before the time of Jerome. A few years before this, Egbert, or Eadfrid, Bishop of Landiferne, or Holy Island, had translated the four gospels into Saxon, and his manuscript is now in the Cottonian library, in the British Museum. Bedé says, that in the reign of Marcus Antoninus, Lucius, a British prince applied to Eleutherus, the bishop of Rome, for instructors, and that he received the gospel. Bedé was born A. D. 672, near Wearmouth, and died 26th May A. D. 735.

752 Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, obtained permission of the Bishop of Rome, that the bodies of the dead should be interred in the churchyards, in the towns, whereas the custom was before to carry them without the walls to bury them.

755 Aistolphus, king of Lombardy, conquered the exarchate of Ravenna, when Stephen II. applied to Pepin, king of France, who reconquered it, and gave it to the Bishop of Rome.

758 Organs applied to religious devotion in churches.

762 Bagdad built by Almanzor, the Saracen Caliph, who made it the seat of his empire.

774 Desiderius king of Lombardy, invaded the territory of Adrian, who applied to Charlemagne king of France, and he not only conquered Desiderius, but gave his kingdom to the Bishop of Rome, and added Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, and part of Tuscany.

787 The second council of Nice under Adrian I. attended by 350 fathers, by whom the worship of images was established, and the supremacy of the Pope fully acknowledged. The reading of the epistle and gospel was introduced into the service of the church, also private masses, and masses for the dead, for souls detained in purgatory. Churchyards were now joined to churches.

798 Wincelcumbe Abbey founded by Kenulph king of Mercia, who gave it the manors of Sherborn, Honiwood, Almington, Twining, Staunton, Charle-

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ton Abbats, and other lands. There were 300 monks of the order of St. Benedict in this monastery, who wore a black gown, from which they were called black friars, and a cowl on their heads. By their rules the monks were obliged to perform their devotions 7 times in 24 hours, viz. 1 at cock-crowing, or the nocturnal at 2 A. M. This was taken from David's saying, "At midnight will I praise the Lord," and from a tradition that our Saviour rose from the dead at this hour. 2. Mattins, at 6, as at that time the Jewish morning sacrifice was offered. 3. The tierce, at 9, the time when our Saviour was condemned and scourged by Pilate. 4. The sexte, at noon, the time when our Saviour was crucified. 5. The none, at 3 P. M. when he expired, and it was also the time for public prayer in the temple. 6. Vespers, at 6, the time of the Jewish evening sacrifice, and of Christ being taken down from the cross. 7. The compline, was solemnly sung at 7, when Christ's agony in the garden is supposed to have begun. After this service the monks did not talk, but went to bed at 8. They always went two and two, and heard the Scriptures read at meals, at which time they never conversed. Every monk had two coats, two cowls, a table-book, a knife, a needle, and handkerchief; and the furniture of his bed was a mat, a blanket, a rug, and a pillow. The monastery was consecrated by Wulfrid Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by 12 other bishops, in the presence of Kenulph, Cuthred king of Kent, Sired king of the West Saxons, and most of the great noblemen of the kingdom of Mercia. King Kenulph in honour of the solemnity, released the king of Kent who was then his prisoner. Kenulph died A. D. 819, and was buried in the monastery. His daughter Quendred in order to obtain his crown, murdered her brother Kenelme, his infant son and heir, whose relics brought great riches to the monastery in aftertimes. Kenulph married Elfrida, the daughter of Offa, a former king of Mercia.

800 The little horn predicted in Daniel vii. 24. fulfilled by Pope Leo III., who induced Charlemagne to abolish the Senate, and invest him with the government of Rome, and declare him superior to all human judicature; (*Dan. xi. 36.*) for which the Pope elected Charlemagne the first emperor of Germany, on the 25th of December. St. John predicted (*Rev. xviii. 2. to 8.*) that the papal power shall be destroyed, Rome be burnt with fire, and become a habitation for birds and beasts of prey.

813 The festival of St. Peter and St. Paul instituted; also the feast of the Epiphany

820 Leo Arminas, the Greek emperor, having revived the edict against images, was martyred in the chapel of the palace, when at his devotions.

840 The Picts conquered by the Scots, and both kingdoms united.

842 The Manichean sect was horribly persecuted by the Eastern emperor Michael III., who is said to have cut off 100,000 of them; upon which Car-

beas at the head of 4,000 of that sect, revolted to the Saracens, who returned with them and dispeopled whole nations. Arithmetical figures were brought by the Saracens into Europe from Arabia.

844 The festival of All Saints instituted by Gregory IV. The Apostles' Creed was used in the churches, and tapers, splendid vestments, and paintings were introduced into them. Bishops now joined in military enterprises. Gregory's successor changed his name from Porco to Sergius II. on his election, which practice was continued by succeeding Popes.

894 Tithes first established in England by king Alfred.

896 Alfred the Great after subduing the Danes, composed his code of laws, and divided England into counties, hundreds, and tithings. He established trial by jury, and founded the University of Oxford.

927 The Benedictine abbey of Clugni, in Burgundy, became celebrated by the exertions of the Abbot Odo, whose rules were adopted by numerous monasteries.

937 The Saracen empire divided by usurpation into 7 kingdoms.

940 The Bible translated into Saxon, in the time of Athelstan.

964 King Edgar re-edified Winchcomb abbey, at the instigation of Dunstan, Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, and Oswald, Bishop of Worcester. Germanus, Prior of Ramsey was then ordained Abbot.

966 Edgar applied to Pope John XIII. for his sanction to hold a synod in England, in order to reform the secular clergy, who led very dissolute lives. Many were deposed, great numbers of secular canons were driven from their monasteries, and replaced by the new order of monks.

993 Canonization of saints introduced by papal authority. Four persons were canonized in 1839 at an expense of £30,000. The rosary was introduced, which was, the Lord's Prayer repeated 15 times, and 150 salutations of the Blessed Virgin, or Ave Marias. The crown was 6 Lord's Prayers, and 6 salutations.

1000 Transubstantiation, or the changing of bread and wine into the body and blood of our Saviour, introduced by Paschasius Radbertus, Abbot of Corbie, in France. This was confirmed at the 3rd Lateran council, held in 1215, and the doctrine supported by 6th John, 53 v. Prodigious numbers in Europe, believing that the judgment day was come (*Rev. xx. 2.*) gave their possessions to the clergy. Bells and Organs were introduced into churches in England.

1017 Sports were allowed on Sunday in England, after divine service.

1040 Smyrna destroyed by an earthquake, but was again rebuilt, and is now called Esmir. It lies 45 miles N. of Ephesus, and has a population of 100,000. *Rev. ii. 10.* The other six churches mentioned by St. John are mostly in ruins.

1041 The Saxon line restored in Edward the Confessor, who chartered Winch-

comb, and vested the government in 2 Bailiffs, and 12 Burgesses. This year the Pope was first crowned.

1054 Leo IX. was the first Pope who kept an army.

1065 Jerusalem taken from the Saracens by the Turks, who dwelt between the Black and Caspian seas, and were called Turks in the 7th and 8th centuries. The Saracens were descended from Ishmael, and in the Scriptures are termed Ishmaelites and Hagarenes.

1066 England conquered by William the Norman. He first appointed Justices of the Peace, introduced the feudal system, granting the estates of the English nobility to his Norman followers. By singular favour, Harold, Lord of Sudeley was permitted to hold his estates. William also displaced all the English bishops, except Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester, gave their dioceses to foreigners, and made them temporal peers. Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, was imprisoned for life, and Lanfranc, a Milanese monk, advanced to his dignity. Godricus, Abbot of Wincelcumbe, opposed the Norman invasion, for which the Conqueror deprived him of his Abbacy, and imprisoned him in Gloucester castle. William usually held his Christmas at Gloucester, as did several of his successors. The French language was introduced by him into the law courts.

1070 William the Conqueror seized the treasures belonging to many monasteries, upon pretence that rebels had concealed their most valuable effects in them, after he had confiscated their estates.

1074 Celibacy, which had been but partially insisted on, was fully imposed on the clergy by Pope Gregory VII. fulfilling St. Paul's prediction. *1 Tim. iv. 3.* and *Dan. xi. 37.*

1080 The order of Carthusian monks founded, by Bruno, of the University of Paris. This order was brought into England A. D. 1181, by Henry II. who founded a monastery for them at Witham, in Somersetshire.

1086 Gregory VII., or Hildebrand, in a Synod held at Rome, fully assumed the title of Pope, which till then had been common to other bishops.

1091 In the 4th of William Rufus, a tempest happened at Winchcomb, in which the lightning burnt the steeple, and the head and right leg of the crucifix, it also threw down the image of our Lady, and left such a stench in the church that none might abide it. This happened on the 5th of October, the wind being S. W.

1095 The first Crusade to drive the infidels from the Holy Land. Peter, who preached it, went with them and declared that he had a letter from Heaven to all true christians; but he was defeated by the Turks, near Clinitus, 3000 only out of 40,000 being left alive. Four years after, the christians, under Godfrey of Bouillon took Jerusalem on the 15th of July, when they massacred 70,000 Mussulmen, and burnt all the Jews they found. Godfrey was elected king of Jerusalem, and there was a succession of 9 kings

til 1187. The order of Knights Templars was instituted, in 1118 to protect the temple and the Christians from the Mahometans. About this time were also founded the Knights of St. John, which order is still in existence at Malta.

1098 The order of Cistercian monks founded at Cisteaux in France, by Richard a monk of Shirburn.

1122 Girmond abbot of Winchcomb, made a mitred abbot. The first summons now to be found on record is for John Yanworth in 1265. The abbey then held (according to domesday book) in addition to the founder's donations, Bladenton, Freolintune, Alderton, Newton, Snowhill, Heniberge, Hidicote, Winrush, Bradewell, Swell, Willersey, Wicwenne, Weston, and Stock.

1127 Churchwardens, and overseers of parishes appointed.

1139 On the 30th November, Sudeley Castle was taken by Waleran, Earl of Worcester, an adherent of king Stephen, the possessor being then on the side of the Empress Maud; he ravaged the whole country round it, returning with many prisoners, droves of cattle, and stores of goods to Worcester.

1147 The second Crusade excited by St. Bernard, the learned abbot of Clairvaux, in Burgundy.

1151 Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, ordained that sponsors should be reduced to two men and one woman for a male, and two women and one man for a female.

1157 Robert, Abbot of Wincelcumbe died, in whose time the church was burnt, with most of the ancient records of the Monastery.

1166 The Priory of Erdbury, near Coventry, founded by Ralph de Sudley, for Canons regular of St. Augustine. He endowed it with the church and lands in Chilverscoton, the church and lands in Dercet, and lands in Radway; all which he confirmed to the monks for the health of his soul, and for the soul of Emme his wife, his children, and ancestors. The lords of Sudley had a seat at Griffe, in Chilverscoton parish, where they frequently resided. In vii. Ed. 1. John de Sudley was a great benefactor to this priory. It was valued at the dissolution at £122. 8s. 8d. per ann.

1170 Babylon taken, and utterly destroyed by Almaric, king of Jerusalein.

1173 Ireland conquered under Henry II. who curbed the power of the clergy, and divided England into 6 circuits for the judges to go round and administer justice. The constitutions of Clarendon had been enacted, the principal of which was, that the clergy should be amenable to the civil power. Archbishop Becket strenuously opposed them, which led to his assassination at Canterbury, December 29th 1171. The four conspirators fled to Knaresborough, in Yorkshire: they went thence to Rome for absolution, but Pope Alexander III. banished them for life to Jerusalem,

where they passed the rest of their lives in the severest acts of austerity, but it is on record that Sir William Tracy, one of the conspirators, was in arms with other barons against king John, in the 17th of his reign, for which offence his lands were seized by the crown, but were restored to him again, 2nd Henry III. Also Hugh de Morville was living then at Kirk Oswald, in Cumberland. Glass windows used in private houses.

1185 The Knights Templars erected the temple in Fleet street, London. This order wore a shirt of mail, over which they threw a white cloak, with a red cross on the left shoulder.

1187 Jerusalem capitulated to Saladin on Friday, Oct. 2nd, after a siege of 14 days, when the Christians redeemed their lives by 10 pieces of gold for a man, 5 for a woman, and 2 for a boy or girl. Saladin subverted the government of the Caliphs of Egypt, and was called the conqueror of the east.

1189 The third Crusade under Richard I. who defeated Saladin, and took Ascalon, (now Acre, and anciently Ptolemais,) after a 2 years' siege, in which he sustained great loss; but when near Jerusalem he was obliged to make peace with Saladin on favourable terms. Richard brought many relics home with him.

1190 Indulgences first granted by Pope Urban II. From the superabundant merits of the saints, they remitted the punishment due to sin, and saved the purchasers from purgatory. *Luke xvii. 10.*

1191 Lambeth Palace built by Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury.

1193 Robert elected Abbot of Winchcomb. He ordained that on the morrow after All-souls, viz. on Nov. 3d, a hundred poor people should be relieved with bread, drink, pottage, and a small dish of meat, in order to obtain mercy for the redemption of faithful souls out of the pains of purgatory. He redeemed the manors of Yanworth, Hasleton, and Halling, which had been mortgaged for £558 to William, Advocate of Bitton. He also brought water in lead pipes from Hanwell to his Monastery.

1205 The Monks of St. Augustine, Canterbury, expelled from their monastery by king John, for electing Reginald their Sub-prior, Archbishop without his consent: but the Pope nominated Cardinal Langton, and upon John's refusing to admit him as metropolitan, put the whole kingdom under an interdict. This so exasperated John that he banished all the clergy who complied with the interdict, and confiscated their possessions.

1208 The Pope excommunicated king John, and gave his kingdom to the Prince of France; but upon John's submission, the Pope gave it to him again. London incorporated by its first charter.

1209 Richard, Earl of Cornwall and brother of Henry VI., born January 6th.

1210 The mendicant order of Carmelites, or white friars licensed, by Albert, Bishop of Jerusalem. John de Vesci, returning from the holy land, in

1250, brought some of these monks with him, and built them a Monastery at Holme, in Northumberland.

1215 The Lateran council attended by 1185 fathers, when tithes were established by law. Transubstantiation and auricular confession were imposed under Pope Innocent III. At the same council the Pix or box to hold the host was ordered.

1220 The order of Dominican Friars founded at Bologna, by Dominic, a Spaniard, to combat the heresies of the Albigenses. The order of Franciscans was founded three years after by Francis of Assissi, in Umbria. Both orders were mendicant, or begging Friars, and by their rules were to remain destitute of all fixed revenues and possessions. In the year 1276 the mayor of London gave the Dominicans two streets to erect a convent, now called Blackfriars. Astronomy and Geography brought into Europe by the Moors.

1222 The Elevation of the Host ordained by Honorius III. At this time 60,000 marks were sent annually to the Pope being greater than the king's revenue.

1230 The Teutonic knights, who had been established in the Holy Land by Henry, king of Jerusalem, conquered Prussia, which they held till 1528.

1233 The Inquisition which was begun in 1204 by Pope Innocent III. intrusted to the Dominicans, to extirpate Heretics, by which were meant the Albigenses and Waldenses. These latter lived about Lyons, and Piedmont, and inveighed against the Romish corruptions. More than a million perished in France alone.

1240 Richard, Earl of Cornwall, went upon a Crusade, but being unsuccessful made peace with the Sultan of Egypt in 1241, and returned to Europe.

1246 Hayles Abbey founded by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, in gratitude for having escaped shipwreck, when coming from Gascony, he endowed it with the manors of Hayles, Longborough, and Swell. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, on Sunday the 5th of November, 1251, by the Bishop of Worcester and 13 other bishops, in the presence of the King, Queen, and 300 of the nobility. Earl Richard then placed in the abbey 20 Cistercian monks, who by their rules wore a white robe and black cap, but no shirt; they abstained from flesh, lay upon straw beds, rose at midnight to pray, and observed an habitual silence. Abbot Stephen Sagar surrendered it to the commissioners of Henry VIII. on the 24th December, 1539, when its revenues were £357. 7s. 8d. per annum. The site was granted to Thomas, Lord Seymour. Richard also founded a nunnery for black nuns, at Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, which was valued at the dissolution at £91. 5s. 11d. per annum. And in 1218 (3 Hen. III.) he founded at Knaresborough in Richmudshire (now Yorkshire) a priory of the order of St. Trinity and Captives, valued at its dissolution at £35. 10s. 11d. per annum. This great earl died 2nd April, 1272, at the castle of Berk-

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hamstead, and was buried before the high altar in the abbey at Hayles, his wife Sanchia daughter of the Earl of Provence, in 1261, and his son Edmond in 1300.

1248 John de Yanworth Steward of the Abbey of Winchcomb, was elected Abbot by the monks. He procured many good estates and farms for the Abbey, and amongst others the manor of Dry-Marston, now Marston-Sicca, for which he paid eleven hundred and thirty marks.

1252 Richard Earl of Cornwall, and Sanchia his wife, founded the priory of Leachlade, and endowed it with the manor of that place. 36 Hen. III.

1254 Auricular confession introduced. *Heb.* xii. 14. *1 Cor.* vi. 9.

1256 Dissensions among the German electors in the choice of an emperor. Some named Alfonsus, king of Castile, some, Richard, earl of Cornwall, who had been elected king of the Romans, which was the customary title before being confirmed and crowned emperor. The whole empire not agreeing in the choice of either, the Imperial seat was vacant 17 years, when the present Austrian family began under Rudolph. Richard's opulence caused his election. He took £700,000 in cash to the continent when he was elected. His daily expenditure was 100 marks.

1258 The Tartars under Zingis Khan, took Bagdad, and destroyed the empire of the Saracens. Ten years after he conquered China, which the Tartars held till 1386. This conqueror embraced Mahometanism and persecuted the Christians in the East.

1259 Matthew Paris the historian, a Monk of St. Alban's died in the monastery there. For his exposing the Romish errors, he had been excommunicated by Pope Innocent.

1262 Two hundred Jews slain in London, for taking more than two-pence a week as interest for 20 shillings.

1264 The battle of Lewes fought May 14th, in which king Henry III. and his brother Richard, king of the Romans, were taken prisoners by the rebels. This year the first House of Commons was summoned by Leicester, who was slain at Evesham, Aug. 5th, 1265, and was buried in the Abbey there. Richard, the king's brother, was then a prisoner at Kenilworth Castle, under Leicester's son Simon.

1271 Henry, son and heir of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, was slain, when hearing mass, at Viterbium, by Simon and Guido, sons of Simon Mountfort, Earl of Leicester.

1273 At Michaelmas, the Lord Edmond son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, married Margaret the sister of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. Edmond founded at Ashridge in Buckinghamshire, the College of St. Augustine, Boni Viri, Bon-hommes, or Good Men, which at the dissolution was valued at £447 : 18 : 0 per annum. This Monastery was enriched by the Founder with part of the relic, the blood of Christ, from

Hayles; which he had procured in his youth, when he was in Germany with his father Richard. It had been sent from Greece, as a present to Charlemagne. Earl Edmond also founded the Priory of St. Margaret's, at Marleburgh, in Wiltshire, valued at the dissolution at £38:19:2 per annum: and in the reign of Edward I he founded the Cistercian Monastery of Rewley, near Oxford, the revenues of which at the dissolution were valued at £174:3:0 per annum. Edmond died in 1300, without issue and was buried at Hayles.

1274 The statute of Mortmain enacted, by which no one could leave any lands or rents to the Church, without license from the king.

1275 The knee ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus, by Pope Gregory X.

1279 There were 284 Jews executed in England for clipping the coin.

1282 All the Jews in England, in number 15,660, seized, had their goods forfeited to the king, and were banished the realm for adulterating the coin, and usury. The Jews were allowed to return into England by Oliver Cromwell. Massacre of the French in Sicily, called the Sicilian Vespers, on Easter day, March 30th, when 8,000 French were slain in one evening.

1290 The christians completely driven out of Syria by the Sultan of Babylon, who took and destroyed Tyre, Sidon, Barytum, and Ptolemais.

1291 The Holy House of Loretto pretended to have been brought there, through the air from Palestine, by Angels. Robert de Winchelse made Archbishop of Canterbury. He issued a decree (temp. Ed. I.) that every Parish should have the Image of the Saint to whose memory the Church was dedicated, erected in the chancel: but these and all other Images were pulled down at the Reformation. Wakes or Fairs were usually held at this time in Churchyards on the Sunday of the dedication of the Church, until they were restrained by the statute of Winchester in 13th of Edward I.

1298 Othman, one of Saladin's Generals, founded the Turkish empire in Bithynia. *Rer. ix. 15.* The Turks soon conquered Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, Thrace, Macedon, Greece, and Palestine, and have kept possession of Jerusalem ever since.

1300 Edward I. wrote to Thomas de Kemsey, Abbot of Tewkesbury, requiring him to meet the body of Edmond Earl of Cornwall, at Hayles, upon the Thursday after Palm Sunday, and there to give his assistance in the celebration of the funeral.

1303 Boniface VIII. ordained a Jubilee in Rome, when he granted free remission of sins, and indulgences, and published the 6 Decretals.

1307 All the Knights Templars in England were seized and cast into prison, on the Wednesday after the Feast of the Epiphany by command of king Edward II. who had a Bull from the Pope to that effect. They were accused of heresies, and divers impieties. Their immense possessions,

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which had caused them to degenerate from their first institution, and to become exorbitantly vicious and scandalous, were confiscated.

1308 The residence of the Pope removed from Rome to Avignon, in France, by Clement V., and this place continued to be the residence of succeeding Popes until the year 1378.

1311 The order of Knights Templars dissolved by a council held at Vienna, for their luxury, cruelty and other vices. Their possessions were confiscated and given to the Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John. Otwell de Sudley had been a benefactor to the Preceptory, at Balshall, in Warwickshire, and Ralph de Sudley also had given it lands.

1315 Richard de Ydebury, the sacrist, elected Abbot of Winchcomb. He bought the manor of Rowel for £550. and purchased the farm of Cotes. He resigned his abbacy in 1339, & was succeeded by William de Shirborn. About this period the year commenced at Michaelmas with some.

1348 The Crusaders destroyed 1,500,000 Jews, principally at Basle, Treves, and Coblenz.

1359 Walter de Winfortune, Cellarer of Worcester, elected Abbot of Winchcomb. The Monastery having been often disturbed and molested by the King's officers, Walter obtained from Richard II. the farming of the town of Winchcomb, and the hundreds of Kiftsgate, Holford, and Gretestan, to be subject to his church.

1362 Wickliffe, Rector of Lutterworth, translated the Testament into English. The price of a Testament according to the registry of William Anewick, Bishop of Norwich, was 4 marks and 40 pence, or £2. 16. 8. which sum is equivalent to more than £40. sterling at the present time. In 1377 being patronized by John Duke of Gaunt, he opposed the errors of the Church of Rome, for which Pope Gregory XI. ordered Simon Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury to take cognizance. He made many converts, who were called Lollards. In 1378 Wickliffe had translated the entire Bible from the Latin Vulgate into English, as then spoken, of which the following is a specimen of the style, taken from the viii. Romans, 28, 29, and 30. "And we witen that to men that louen God alle thing is worchen to gidre into good to hem that aftir purpose been clepid seytis. For thilk that he knew bifore, he bifore ordeynde bi grace to be maad lyk to the ymage of his Sone, that he be the firste bigeten among manye britheren. And thilke that he bifore ordeynde to *blisse*, hem he clepide, and whiche he clepide hem he justifieode, and whiche he justifieode hem he glorifieode." A bill was brought into the House of Lords, 13th Richard II. to stop all translations; but by the interest of his patron, the Duke of Lancaster, it was thrown out. He died at Lutterworth, in his 60th year, 1384. The council of Constance condemned 45 articles maintained by Wickliffe, as heretical, false, and erroneous.

His bones were ordered to be dug up and cast on a dunghill ; but this part of his sentence was not executed till 1428, when orders were sent by the Pope to the Bishop of Lincoln to have it strictly performed, which was done. Law-pleadings were changed from French to English as a favour from Edward. On the 13th July, Thomas Chesterton, Abbot of Tewkesbury, and the Abbots of Winchcomb and Gloucester, were commanded to enthrone John Barnet, Bishop of Worcester, which was performed by them on the 18th of September following.

1374 Simon Sudbury made Archbishop of Canterbury. He was beheaded on Tower Hill, with the Lord Treasurer Hales, on the 14th of June 1380, by Jack Straw's rebels, who carried their excesses to so great a height, as to burn the jury courts, and the Duke of Lancaster's Palace, called the Savoy. John Ball, a factious priest, who had been imprisoned, but had regained his liberty, urged the rebels on, for which he was afterwards beheaded, together with Jack Straw. Simon founded the Priory of St. Bartholomew at Westminster, for Black Monks, which was valued at the dissolution at £122. 18s. 3d. per annum.

1378 On the death of Gregory XI. a great schism arose in the election of a Pope. The cardinals of Italy chose Urban VI., an Italian. The French cardinals chose Clement VII. This schism continued 39 years. Germany, Hungary, England, Pannonia, and Italy sided with the Italian election ; and France, Spain, and Catalonia held with the French election.

1383 Pope Urban published in England, and many other countries, free remission a pena et culpa, to as many as would contribute any thing, or take up arms against the Clementines, their opponents. The Clementines did the same against the Urbanists.

1395 Tideman de Winchcomb made Bishop of Worcester.

1399 Westminster Abbey finished, having been begun by Henry III. Westminster Hall was also rebuilt and enlarged.

1401 A statute passed that heretics should be burnt.

1402 Tamerlane the Tartar, defeated Bajazet the Turkish Sultan, near Angora, in Galatia, took him prisoner and shut him up in an iron cage, till he killed himself. Boniface IX. published a law that no priest should be admitted to any benefice, until he had paid the first fruits of the same.

1408 The Abbot of Hayles hanged for favouring the party of Scrope, Archbishop of York, against Henry IV. He had joined the Rebels, but was taken prisoner in armour and executed at York. He was the first Abbot that was executed in England by the civil power.

1411 There were 3 Popes in Europe : viz. John residing at Bononia, Gregory at Arminium, and Benedict in Spain, each pretending to infallibility.

1413 The Parliament passed a law against the Lollards, that whoever should read the Scriptures in the mother tongue, which was then called Wick-

liffe's learning, should forfeit land, cattle, body, life, and goods, and should be condemned as heretics. Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, who had been at great expense in collecting and transcribing the works of Wickliffe, was cited by Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, to appear in his court to answer an accusation of heresy in his opinion on the Lord's Supper, penance, images, and pilgrimages. He was condemned as a heretic and imprisoned in the tower, but he escaped from thence and concealed himself in Wales; however he was retaken in Dec. 1417 and was hung up in chains alive upon a gallows, and fire being put under him he was burnt to death. He was the first martyr among our nobility. William Sawtree, Priest of St. Osith's in London, was the first who was condemned and burnt for heresy in England, in the reign of Henry IV.

1414 Alien Priors dissolved, and their revenues given to the crown by act of Parliament. It was asserted by the promoters of this measure, that the temporalities upon which the religious and other spiritual persons lived so luxuriantly and wastefully, amounted to 322,000 marks per annum.

1415 John Huss of Prague, who maintained the opinions of Wickliffe, condemned and burnt for heresy, July 7th, by order of the council of Constance; and his friend Jerome soon after shared the same fate. This Council decreed that the laity should receive the bread only, in the holy communion. They also deposed the 3 Popes, and elected Martin V., but they abridged and limited his power very much. The 3 Contenders were, Benedict XIII. elected by the Spaniards; Gregory XII. set up by the French; and John XXIV. preferred by the Italians. It was attended by 27 Cardinals, 346 Archbishops and Bishops, 564 Abbots, and by other Clergymen, together with Gentlemen who with their attendants amounted to 65000. To this council King Henry V. sent the Bishops of London, Salisbury, Lichfield and Coventry, Bath and Wells, Norwich, Hereford and St. David's, with the Abbot of Westminster, and these were accompanied by the Earl of Warwick and 800 horse to make a nobler appearance. This year the Church Service was changed in all England, from the use of St. Paul's, to that of Sarum. The latter Service was composed by Osmond, the second Bishop of Sarum, in the time of William the Conqueror.

1441 Printing invented. It was introduced into England in 1471, by William Caxton, a mercer.

1442 Ralph Botelor created Lord Botelor of Sudeley, Sept. 10. He rebuilt the greater part of the Castle and the beautiful Chapel, with the spoils of the war in France. In the reign of Henry VI. he, with the assistance of the parishioners, completed the Church of St. Peter in Winchcomb, which had been begun by Abbot William. St. Nicholas Church in the E. of the town was the Parish Church before this time, but it had fallen to

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decay, and the parishioners attended the Abbey Church until the present edifice was completed. There were several Chantries and Chapels in this Church. The Chapel of St. Nicholas belonged to the Botelors of Sudeley, and was their burying place. This Ralph was a great benefactor to the Canons of Erdbury, and procured for them the Church of Leyth, in Lancashire, (28. Hen. VI.) for which two of their Convent celebrated Mass daily for the health of his soul.

1446 The Vatican Library, at Rome, founded by Pope Nicholas V.

1450 Thomas Seabrook elected Abbot of Gloucester. He built the present stately Tower of the Cathedral. The North aisle had been erected by Thomas Horton, who was elected Abbot in 1351. The Cloisters were built by Walter Trowcestre, who was made Abbot in 1381. Several of the Botelors of Sudeley (who had been great benefactors to the Church) lie buried in a private Chapel, behind the right side of the Choir.

1452 William de Winchcombe elected Abbot of the Monastery, Dec. 21st. in whose abbacy the present Church of St. Peter was built. The inhabitants had subscribed £200. with which they began the edifice, the rest was completed by Abbot William and Ralph Botelor, Lord Sudeley.

1453 Constantinople taken on the 29th of May by the Turks, under Mahomet II. with 400,000 men, when the Eastern Empire, which was founded by Constantine, was destroyed. The Greeks fled into Europe with their books, and revived learning. Mahomet destroyed Athens, and all the Books found there.

1458 The use of beads introduced by Pope Sixtus IV. to number their prayers.

1473 The study of the Greek language was introduced into France.

1488 John Beaufitz, Esq. of Balshall, Warwickshire, left by his will to the Monastery at Kenilworth (22 Hen. VII.) a silver bason and ewer, with 10 marks, on condition that in the daily Chapter Masse "they should pray for the soules of Sir Raufe Botiler, Lord Sudley, my Lady his wife, and himself especially by name." He resided at the Preceptory at Balshall, and in 22nd Henry VI. served the office of Escheator, and in 16th Ed. IV. was Sheriff of Warwickshire.

1490 William Groceyn introduced the Greek language into England, and taught it at Oxford.

1492 The Spaniards drove 150,000 Jews out of Spain, who retired to Africa, Portugal, and France. They also expelled the Moors from Granada, which they had held 800 years. America was discovered by Columbus.

1512 St. Peter's cathedral, at Rome, finished under Pope Julius II. It cost £12,000,000, and was 135 years building.

1515 Syria was subdued by the Turks. The first Polygot Bible was printed at Alcala in Spain.

1516 In consequence of an Act passed on the 24th of October, 4 Hen. VIII. to

take away the benefit of clergy from murderers, Richard Kidderminster, the Abbot of Winchelcombe wrote a book, to prove from the words "touch not mine anointed" in Psalm cv. 15. that the Clergy should be exempt from the secular power, although they should commit the most enormous crimes: but the King in council condemned the work. He also wrote a history of the Abbey and its Abbots, which was burnt in the great fire in London in 1666. He died in 1531, and was buried in the Abbey Church, which he had greatly beautified. There now remain in the Town, several specimens of his taste, in the door-way at the George Inn, and a door at the house now occupied by Mr. W. Townshend.

1517 Leo X. as was usual with his predecessors, sent a general pardon and remission of sins to a great many countries to be sold at 10s. each, when Martin Luther began the Reformation at Wittemberg, by denying and preaching against the efficacy of the Pope's indulgences; being protected by Frederic the Elector of Saxony. He died at Smalkald, A. D. 1537.

1518 Sir John Drury, Vicar of Windrish, Worcestershire, after visiting Christ's Blood at Hayles, for which he paid or offered eighteen pence, said that he had very ill spent his money, for which he was accused by his servant Roger Dod, to John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln.

1521 Henry VIII. received the title of "Defender of the Faith" from the Pope Leo X. for his writing in favour of Popery.

1522 The King's School in Winchelcombe founded Sept. 17th, and endowed with a stipend of £10 per ann. from the revenues of the County of Gloucester.

1525 Monetarius, Munzer, and others, began the sect of Anabaptists in Switzerland and Germany.

1526 William Tyndal translated the Bible from Greek into English. He took it to Antwerp, where he printed it, but his copies were bought up by Tonstal, Bishop of London, to prevent their circulation, for Cardinal Wolsey had sent out an injunction to the Clergy, to prohibit the people from reading either that, or a book styled the Supplication of Beggars, which exposed the great avarice, ambition, and lewdness of the Clergy, with several other books of like tendency, written by Luther and others. Tyndal had been studying at Magdalen College, Oxford, and was afterwards tutor in the family of Sir W. Welch, in Gloucestershire, but being persecuted by the Bishops, he fled to Luther, and then settled at Antwerp, where he was accused of heresy, condemned by the Emperor Charles V. after an imprisonment of a year and a half, and first strangled and then burnt, in 1536, at Filford, 18 miles from Antwerp.

1530 A royal proclamation to suppress Tyndal's translation of the bible, promising a correct translation in English. Cardinal Wolsey died at Leicester Abbey, November 28th. In 1415 from the See of Lincoln, he was promoted to be Archbishop of York, and the same year was created

Cardinal of St. Cecilia. In 1521 he evinced his zeal against the Reformation, by trying to suppress in this Kingdom the writings of Luther. In 1524 he attended Queen Katherine to Oxford when he founded and endowed with ample possessions Corpus Christi College. On the first day of term, Oct 9, 1529, while he was opening the Court of Chancery at Westminster, the attorney-general indicted him in the Court of King's Bench, on the statute of provisors, 16 Richard II. for procuring a bull from Rome appointing him legate, contrary to the statute, by which he had incurred a *Præmunire*, and forfeited all his goods to the King. He was soon after arrested at Cawood Castle, in Yorkshire, on a charge of high treason, but died when being conveyed to London.

1531 Richard Mounslow elected Abbot of Winchcomb. In 1534, this Abbot, with 24 others of his Monastery, subscribed to the King's supremacy.

1532 Sir W. Tracy of Toddington, an early reformer, who died 2 years before, was taken out of his grave by order of the Archbishop of Canterbury to Dr. Parker, Chancellor of the Diocese of Worcester, and burnt as a heretic, for having in his will stated that the mass was useless ; that he trusted in God only, and hoped by him to be saved, through the merits of Christ, and not by any saint. The Chancellor having exceeded his authority (which was only to raise the body) was sued at law by the heirs of Sir William, when he was turned out of his office, and fined £400. Sir William had made a translation of the New Testament, which was prohibited, with Coverdale's Bible, Tyndal's *Obedience of a Christian Man*, *Justification by Faith or the Wicked Mammon*, Luther's *Image of a Counterfeit Bishop*, and about 100 other books, in August 1546 by the King's proclamation, who was urged on by Gardiner and Bonner.

1533 Statutes made (24th Hen. VIII. c. 12.) that none should appeal to the Pope in any cause ; but that ecclesiastical causes should be tried by the prelates within the realm ; that first fruits, annates, nor St. Peter's pence should be paid to the Pope, nor palls, and bulls for Bishopricks from him ; (25 Hen. VIII. c. 20.) and that those who infringed these statutes should incur the penalty of *præmunire*, which is the offence of adhering to the temporal power of the Pope.

1534 The Reformation of the Church of England from the errors of popery. When the Pope would not grant Henry the VIII. a divorce from Catherine of Arragon, Henry threw off all obedience to him, and declared himself the head of the Church with the consent of Parliament, but did not embrace the Reformer's doctrine altogether.

1535 The first fruits, and tenths of all spiritual dignities, granted to Henry VIII. by the Parliament. Henry was excommunicated by Pope Paul III. August 30th. On October 4th Coverdale finished printing his Bible. Next year Cromwell published injunctions to the Clergy, by the King's au-

thority, that every Parson, before the first of August, should provide a Book of the whole Bible, both in Latin and in English, and lay it in the choir for every man to look and read therein. Bishops first elected by the King's Congé d'Elire.

1536 In the month of November, the King sent Drs. Lee, Layton, and London to visit the Abbeys, Priories, and Nunneries in all England, with power to set at liberty such religious persons as desired to be free. The inquisition they exercised was directed to the following general inquiries:—whether the assembled members of each house acknowledged individually the supremacy of Henry, instead of that of the Pope: whether in their sermons, the preachers of each Convent wrested any text of scripture into a perverted sense: whether these discourses were orthodox and catholic: and whether the rule of the house were sufficiently explained by the Abbot or some of the brethren daily, (and these, in some were utterly neglected, and had almost become extinct.) Next a strict scrutiny took place into the wealth and revenues of each Monastery, the rules and observances required of the recluses, the disposal of benefices, and the moral conduct of the Priors, Monks, and also of the Nuns. At this visitation, the chief jewels, and relics were secreted or taken away. The Parliament, with the consent of the Abbots, granted to the King, the revenues of all religious houses that were under 300 marks. Their goods and plate were estimated at £100,000. and their rentals at £32,000, but they were really worth ten times as much. The Clergy of the kingdom having incurred a *præmunire* for acknowledging and receiving Cardinal Wolsey's authority from Rome, compounded with the King for a fine of £200,000, of which sum the Abbey of Gloucester paid £500. This year King Henry's Primer was published under the direction and revision of Cranmer. It contained first, the Ten Commandments, among which the first and second were joined together as in all Roman Catholic decalogues; an exposition of the Creed; explanations of the Lord's Prayer; and numerous other prayers and devotional exercises, among which a Litany was inserted.

1537 Thomas Matthew printed a Bible at Marlborow, in Hesse, and published it in England. This Bible had the Royal License, which was granted to Archbishop Cranmer, and was edited by Coverdale. Kenilworth Abbey, in Warwickshire, was surrendered April 15th, (29 Hen. VIII.) by Abbot Simon Jekys, when its revenues were £533. 15s. 4d. It had subsisted 430 years, and was founded by Geoffry de Clinton, who also built the Castle, in the reign of Henry I.

1538 Parish Registers ordered to be kept, by Cromwell the king's Vicar General.

1539 Monasteries and Convents dissolved on the 28th of April, by an act of Parliament, and their revenues valued at £161,000. but really worth

eight or ten times as much, were forfeited to the King. By this act about 10,000 Monks were deprived of their houses and possessions. Leland was appointed Antiquary to the King, with power to search all Colleges, Abbeys, and Priories, for ancient writings, from which he published his *Itinerary*. Evesham Abbey surrendered to the Commissioners of Henry VIII. on the 17th of November by Philip Hawford; Clement Lichfield the Benedictine Abbot, being obliged by Cromwell, to resign his Abbacy to him for that purpose. Its revenues were £1268 : 9 : 10 (now worth £8000.) out of which Hawford received a pension of £240. per annum, and was soon after made Dean of Worcester. The Abbey and its adjacencies were sold to Sir Philip Hobby for £891. 10s. The Tower which is now standing was erected by Clement Lichfield. In 1418 there were 38 Monks. Winchcomb Abbey was surrendered on the 3rd of December, by Richard Mounslow the Abbot, who was then made Dean of Westminster, with a pension of £160 per annum for his life. John Hancock, the Prior had £8 per ann. Will. Craker, Chamter, Will. Bradley, Hosteler, William Blossom, Almoner, Rich. Freeman, B. D. John Whalley, Sub-prior, Walter Cowper, Sub-chamter, Hugh Cowper, A.B. Rich. Bidon, Kechinner, and George Foo, Sub-sexten had £6 : 13 : 4, each. Rich. Parker, Will. Trentham, Will. Howard, Terce-prior, Rich. Williams, Walter Turbot, Chaplen, Rich. Banister, Keeper of the Library, and Christopher Chaunfoot had £6. each. The Pensions in the whole were £250. per ann., and the revenues amounted to £759 : 11 : 9 a year. It is supposed that the Abbey Church and Abbey were demolished by Lord Seymour, to whom it was granted, 1 Edward VI. Cirencester Monastery of Black Canons, founded in 1117 by Henry I., was surrendered to the King's Commissioners on the 19th of December by John Blake the Abbot, the yearly revenues then being £1051 : 7 : 14, out of which they granted pensions to the amount of £356 : 13 : 2 per ann. The heart of Sanchia wife of Richard Earl of Cornwall, was buried in the presbytery of the Church. She was daughter of Beatrix, Countess of Provence, and sister to the Queens of England and France. After the dissolution, the site of the Monastery was granted to Thomas Lord Seymour, the 19th of August, 1 Ed. VI. The Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter's at Gloucester, was surrendered on the 2nd of January by Gabriel Moreton, the Prior. Its revenues were £1550 : 4 : 5 per annum, from which pensions were granted to the annual amount of £177 : 6 : 8. Henry VIII. endowed the Bishoprick from its revenues. Tewkesbury Abbey was surrendered on the 9th of January by John Wakeman, who was soon after made Bishop of Gloucester. He was a mitred Abbot, and the Abbey possessed a revenue of £1595 : 15 : 6, with 21 Parsonages, and 27 Vicarages. The Commissioners were Robert Southwell, Edward

Carne, Richard Gwent, John London, and John Ap Rice, Esqs., who sold the Church to the Corporation for £483, and the site of the Abbey for £2280. They gave pensions to the amount of £550 : 5 : 8 to forty persons, including 1 Abbot, 4 Priors, and other officers. There were 1431 ounces of plate, and the Abbey kept 144 servants. The Abbots of Reading, Glastonbury in Somersetshire, and St. John's, Colchester, were hanged and quartered in November, for denying the King's supremacy, and not surrendering their Abbies. The revenues of Glastonbury Monastery were £3508. per annum. It was founded by Ina, King of the West Saxons, in 708. By the order of Cromwell, who wished to expose the religious impostures, and thereby lessen them in the eyes of the multitude, and pave the way for their dissolution, a miraculous Crucifix, called the Rood of Grace, the lips, eyes, and head of which moved on the approach of its votaries, was brought from Boxley Abbey, near Maidstone in Kent, the wheels and springs exposed, and then burnt at St. Paul's Cross on Sunday the 26th of February, by Hilsey, Bishop of Rochester. With it were also burnt the Rood of Chester, and the Image of Our Lady of Walsingham, St. Thomas a Beckett, and others. Also the Phial from Hayles which had been asserted to contain some of Christ's Blood, and which greatly enriched the Monastery, was there exposed and destroyed. One side consisted of thin and transparent crystal, the other was thick and opaque. They pretended that the Sacred Blood was not visible to a person in mortal sin, until he had performed good works sufficient for absolution. When any rich pilgrim arrived, he was shown the dark side till masses and offerings had expiated his offences; and then, finding his money, or patience, or faith exhausted, they made him happy by turning the Phial. The first blood was said to have been obtained in Germany, by Edmond the son of the founder, when a boy, but this imposture was exposed at St. Paul's Cross, and it was shown that it was the blood of a duck, renewed every week by two Monks, who were in the secret. This year Cranmer employed Richard Grafton and Edward Whitchurch, to publish, what is now termed Cranmer's Great Bible. A copy of this, which formerly belonged to Henry VIII., is preserved in the British Museum. It was edited by Miles Coverdale, who for his pains was made Bishop of Exeter. The Psalms in the Book of Common Prayer are taken from this Translation. Impropriations were begun by King Henry, who gave the great tithes on corn, grass, hops, and wood, among his favourites; and allowed the small tithes on wool, pigs, milk, &c. to the Vicar.

1540 An Act passed to suppress the order of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Thomas Cromwell arrested June 10th, charged with being a traitor, a heretic, that he had amassed a great estate by oppression and bribery,

and had treated the Nobility with contempt. He was condemned by bill of attainder and beheaded on the 28th of July following.

1541 The Bishoprick of Gloucester erected by Henry VIII. on the 4th September. The first Bishop was John Wakeman, the last Abbot of Tewkesbury: he was succeeded in 1550 by Dr. John Hooper, who was burnt in 1555, when Dr. James Brooks was chosen. This last prelate was one of those delegated by Queen Mary to condemn Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer. The Bishoprick of Oxford and 4 others were also founded by Henry, that of Oxford being taken from that of Lincoln.

1542 A popular custom, at once immoral and profane, was abolished by the injunctions of Bonner. It had been an ancient privilege to represent plays and interludes in churches, and the populace taking advantage of the impunity with which they could, in this mode, express their contempt and dislike towards the professors of Religion, had frequently made these representations the vehicles of satire, and even the Reformers encouraged these licentious amusements. The priests were enjoined to preach every Sabbath day, which had hitherto been neglected, and they then began the custom of writing their sermons that they might not preach any thing displeasing to the king or his government in their invectives. The Clergy were obliged to preach once a quarter, and as they were loose in other duties, it is not probable that they were zealous in this respect.

1543 Tyndal's translation of the Bible condemned as crafty, false and untrue, and the common people forbidden to read any version whatever.

1545 The Council of Trent summoned by Pope Paul III. to correct the Doctrines of the Romish Church, reform the lives of its ministers, &c. It continued 18 years. Good land let this year at one shilling an acre.

1548 The Liturgy made by a committee of 18 Bishops and some Divines, being patronised and advanced by the Protector Somerset, and Archbishop Cranmer. Many parts of it were extracted from the Litanies of St. Ambrose, St. Basil, and Gregory the Great. An Act was passed that the Epistle and Gospel of the Mass, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments should be read in English, with a Lesson from the New Testament in the morning, and from the Old Testament in the afternoon. That the Communion should be taken in both kinds, as it had been during the first five centuries, and that a Bible, and Erasmus's Paraphrase on the Gospels should be placed in all churches, and that pulpits should be provided. In this first Prayer Book of King Edward, the Lord's Prayer was the beginning of the Church Service. The custom of repeating or singing the Psalms alternately, verse by verse, was continued and is as old as the Psalms themselves, and was practised by Christians as well as Jews. They were sung or said, conformably to what we read of the Priests and Levites, in *2 Chron.* vii. 6.

when offering up praises to God, all Israel stood. The Creed was said standing towards the east, which from certain expressions of Scripture, has been deemed the peculiar residence of God. Soon after this period Commissioners were sent round the Bishopricks, with injunctions to the Clergy to preach the King's Supremacy; to have a Sermon once a quarter at least in all churches; to provide a box for alms to the poor, with 3 keys, one for the Vicar, one for the Churchwardens, and one for a Parishioner; and to destroy images, pictures, relics, and roods. The rood or cross, on which the image of the suffering Redeemer was exhibited to the congregation, was invariably placed in the rood-loft, which was a gallery across the nave, at the entrance of the choir, or chancel. The chancel was always considered as the most sacred part of the church; by ancient constitutions, no woman was allowed to stand within the chancel, or to approach the altar; and this custom continued until the Reformation. In the month of November by the activity of Cranmer, the Parliament repealed the statutes of 1st Richard II., 2nd Henry V., and 25th Henry VIII. against Heretics and Lollards; also the statute of 31st Henry VIII. of the six Articles, with the statute of 33rd Henry VIII. against having the Bible and other Books in English. Most of the Grammar Schools in this country were founded in the reign of Edward VI. and Henry VIII. mostly from the possessions of the Monasteries. Katherine Parr, a native of Westmoreland, and wife of Thomas Seymour Lord Sudely, died on the 5th of September, at Sudely Castle. Her Husband was beheaded on the 20th of March, 1549, upon a charge of purposing to destroy the King, in order to seize the Crown. On the 19th August, 1547 Edward VI. granted him the Castle of Sudely, the Abbey of Winchcomb, the Tithes belonging to it, and many other Lands; but on his attainder the Castle was granted to William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, who also forfeited it by the same means, 1 Mary.

1549 Many of the common people, who had been mostly supported by the Monasteries, were induced by the Popish dispossessed Monks to riot; but these were suppressed by the Lords Lieutenant, who were then first appointed (July 24th). William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, was sent against the rebels, and killed 500 of them at Norwich.

1550 Side Altars taken down in Churches, and a table substituted, by order of the King's Council. This change was brought about by the influence of Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester.

1552 The Liturgy revised by adding the general confession and absolution. The prayers for souls departed, and those which tended to the belief of Christ's real presence in the Eucharist, for the use of oil in confirmation, and extreme unction were left out. The Communion was then ordered to begin with the commandments.

1553 Miles Coverdale removed from the See of Exeter, when he retired to Geneva, and Dr. Vesey put in by Queen Mary, who also removed several others. On the 15th December, the Parliament repealed the statutes made in the time of Henry VIII. for *præmunire*, also those passed in the reign of Edward VI. for the book of Common Prayer, and the Sacraments in English, and the statutes against Heretics were again enacted. The sect of Unitarians began.

1554 Sir John Brydges created Baron Chandos of Sudeley, with the grant of Sudeley Castle, the site of Winchcomb Abbey, and other Lands. His son Edmond erected the court yard of the Castle, in which his initials still remain on the walls, and they also may be seen on a most beautiful specimen of a fire-place in the interior. It is probable that the materials were obtained from the ruins of Winchcomb Abbey, as many of its walls are composed of stones which have been used before, and some are curiously sculptured.

1555 Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, was condemned by Gardiner and Bonner, to be burnt for heresy, which he suffered on Saturday the 9th February, before the College at Gloucester, in the presence of 7000 spectators. John Brydges, Lord Chandos, one of the Commissioners to see execution done, offered him pardon if he would embrace the Popish Religion, but he refused it. He was burning three quarters of an hour, because they made such bad fires with green wood, being obliged to make a third. This was followed by the Martyrdom of Ridley, Bishop of London, and Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, who, together with Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, were condemned for Heresy at Oxford, on the 20th of April, by the commissioners of the Popish Queen Mary. Ridley and Latimer were burnt there on the 16th of October, and Cranmer on the 21st of March following, in the 67th year of his age, when Cardinal Pole was advanced to his dignity. A splendid Monument was erected to their memory in 1842, near the place of their execution.

1558 The Book of Common Prayer, and the Reformed Religion again established by Parliament. The Liturgy was revised under the direction of Archbishop Parker. Sternhold and Hopkins's version of the Psalms was made 6 years before. Anthems were also introduced into the Church Service.

1560 The Reformation in Scotland, completed by John Knox, a follower of Calvin.

1562 Faustus Socinus died. He, with Lelius founded the Socinians, who deny the divine nature of Christ, and the Trinity of Persons in the Godhead. The Bishops and Clergy, in a Convocation held in London, agreed to the 39 Articles; and confirmed them in another Convocation in 1571. The prayer "Almighty and everlasting God who alone, &c." was added

to the Liturgy. It is taken out of the Sacramentary of St. Gregory.

1564 John Calvin, one of the chief reformers of the Church, died May 27th at Geneva, where he chiefly promulgated his opinions.

1568 The Bible revised under the direction of Archbishop Parker, and embellished with wood-cuts. The Duke of Alva persecuted the Protestants in the low countries so severely, that great numbers of families came and settled in England.

1569 The battle of Jarnac, wherein the Prince of Condé, General of the Huguenots was slain, March 13th.

1571 The 39 Articles received the authority of the Parliament and also of a convocation of the Clergy. On Saturday the 29th of September, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, celebrated in St. Mary's Church, in Warwick, the French order of St. Michael; assisted and attended by William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Hertford, the Lords Berkley, Dudley, Chandos, and other Noblemen. Shortly after the ceremony, the Marquis of Northampton was taken suddenly ill, and died at the Priory there. He was buried in St. Mary's Church.

1572 Massacre of the Huguenots, or Protestants, in France, to the number of 70,000, at the Feast of St. Bartholomew, August 25th.

1580 The University of Edinburgh founded by James VI.

1582 The Calendar regulated by Pope Gregory XIII. who ordered 10 days to be cut out of October, and the 4th to be reckoned the 15th, because the Julian year which was in use, exceeded the Solar year by 11 minutes nearly, or 1 day in 131 years: and this had amounted to 10 days exactly since the Council of Nice in 325.

1591 The University of Dublin founded.

1592 Massacre of 65,000 Christians in Croatia, by the Turks. Queen Elizabeth visited Sudeley Castle in September, where she was entertained with Masques and Pageants. On this occasion the inhabitants of Tewkesbury presented Giles, Lord Chandos, with a hogshead of Claret, then worth £6.

1598 The Edict of Nantes, granting toleration to Protestants in France, published by Henry IV. The Bodleian Library at Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, on the site of one built by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. It is the Public Library of the University, and is entitled to a copy of every book printed in this country.

1602 The Common Prayer Book revised. Five or six prayers and thanksgivings were then added, and all that part of the Catechism which contains the doctrine of the sacraments.

1603 William Hobby, Esq. who built the present Parish Church of Hayles, was buried in it March 17th, aged 103, but there is now no memorial of him. The prayer "Almighty God the Fountain of all goodness, &c." was this

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year added to the Prayer Book, for King James, who was the first Protestant Sovereign that had children.

1605 The Popish Plot to exterminate the Protestant Religion, and substitute the Roman Catholic, by blowing up the King and both Houses of Parliament.

1609 Clement Barksdale born at Winchcomb. He became Rector of Sudeley, but at the Great Rebellion, he was sequestered from his living by the Puritans. At the restoration of Charles II. he obtained for his loyal principles and writings, the living of Naunton, where he died in 1687.

1611 The present translation of the Bible made at Westminster, Oxford, and Cambridge, by 47 Translators, in the beginning of the reign of James I. The Preface was written by Dr. Smith, Bishop of Gloucester. This translation was begun in the spring of 1607. There were 10 Translators at Westminster, who translated the Pentateuch, and to the end of 2nd Kings; 8 at Cambridge, rendered the rest of the Historical Books and the Hagiographa; 7 at Oxford, the four greater and 12 minor Prophets, with the Lamentations of Jeremiah; and 8 others at Oxford had the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Apocalypse, while 7 at Westminster were employed on the Epistles. The Apocryphal Books were translated at Cambridge. Sports were allowed on Sunday after Service.

1613 William Shakspeare, the poet, died April 23d. at Stratford-upon-Avon. Camden, and Dugdale the historians lived, also Dr. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood.

1622 The Grammar School, Winchcomb founded on the 13th Nov. (19 James I.) by Lady Frances Chandos, wife of Giles, Lord Chandos of Sudeley Castle. He died February 21st, 1593—4, aged 47. His widow survived him till 1623, and was buried at Middleton Cheney's, in Buckinghamshire, the burial place of the Bedford family.

1623 Churches as sanctuaries, abolished by statute (20 Jas. I.) The fifth law of King Ina enacted, that if any one committed a capital crime, and fled to a church, he should save his life. After the battle of Tewkesbury on Saturday, 4th May 1471, some of the Lancastrians fled to the Church of Didbrook, for sanctuary, and were there basely put to death by the Yorkists, after which pollution, the Church was rebuilt by William Wytechyrche, Abbot of Hayles, who lies buried in it, and whose effigy is in the East Window, with the following inscription: *Orate pro a' i' a Willi' Wytechyrche, qui hoc templum fundavit cum Cancello.*

1627 The Arundelian Tables, containing the Chronology of ancient History, from 1582 to 355 years before Christ, and which were sculptured 264 before Christ, were found in the Isle of Paros in 1610, purchased by

Lord Arundel, and given to the University of Oxford, by Lord Howard. The characters are Greek.

1628 The Codex Alexandrinus in 4 vols., the first 3 containing the Old Testament, the 4th the New Testament and the first Epistle of St. Clement to the Corinthians, and part of the second, all in Greek, were presented to King Charles I., by Cyril Lucar, Patriarch of Alexandria. They were supposed to have been written by Thecla, an Egyptian Lady, about A. D. 364, and were preserved from Turkish destruction in the Monasteries on Mount Athos, where the greatest number of manuscripts were written. This manuscript is now in the British Museum. The Codex Vaticanus, written before 387, in Egypt, in Greek Capitals, is now in the Vatican Library at Rome, The Codex Cottonianus, which belonged to Origen, and was brought from Philippi, by two Greek Bishops, and presented to Henry VIII. whose daughter Elizabeth presented it to Sir John Fortescue, her preceptor, in Greek, was placed by him in the Cottonian Library at Westminster, where it was mostly burnt by a fire which happened in 1731. It contained 165 leaves of vellum, 4to, and was the most ancient and correct copy of the Scriptures extant. It had been transcribed by Usher and others.

1631 Clocks and Watches became general. Pendulums in clocks were invented in 1656.

1633 Galileo, who invented a Telescope, with which he discovered Jupiter's Satellites, was condemned and imprisoned as a heretic, by the Inquisition at Rome, for asserting the Ptolemaic System, as Copernicus had been for asserting the same in 1508.

1637 The Covenant made by the Scotch Nobles, to prevent Charles I. from introducing Episcopacy into Scotland.

1640 Massacre of 40,000 English Protestants in Ireland, by the Catholics, in attempting to expel the English from their country. The first Anabaptist Meeting House erected in England. A committee was appointed by the House of Commons called the Committee of Scandalous Ministers, which sat several years. In 1641 an act was passed for removing unworthy and unprofitable Ministers, and for maintaining godly and diligent preachers. They began with harassing and imprisoning the Clergy, and ended in sequestering and ejecting them from their livings, their greatest crimes were, bowing at the name of Jesus, placing the communion table in the east, and reading the King's orders for sports on Sunday. In this Committee were Edward Stephens, Esq., member for Tewkesbury, and his brother John.

1642 Episcopacy suppressed in England by the Puritans, many of whom obtained the temporalities belonging to the Bishoprics. An act was passed that the oath of the Scotch Covenant should be taken, whereby all

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who took it, bound themselves to endeavour to extirpate episcopal church government. As many as 7000 clergymen refused to do this, and were ejected from their livings. The Parliament abolished the High Commission, and Star-Chamber Courts, which punished the infraction of the King's Proclamations. The sect of Quakers founded by George Fox, a Shoemaker. They do not use Baptism, nor celebrate the Communion. On the 10th of August 1621, Grey, Lord Chandos, whose initials G. C. 1614. are still to be seen over a door-way in the court yard of the Castle, died at Spa, in Germany, but was buried in Sudeley Chapel, and was succeeded by his son George, as 6th Lord Chandos. Having joined King Charles I. his Castle was besieged on the 1st day of January, 1642 by the Rebels under Massie, consisting of 300 Musketeers, 80 Horse, and 4 companies of Dragoons, and after a close siege, and several assaults, in which they were almost suffocated by the smoke of the hay and barns which were burnt around it, yielded in January of that year. The Soldiers unroofed the beautiful Gothic Chapel, destroyed the Monuments of the Chandoses, and threw the garbage of sheep which they had slaughtered into their tombs. Captain Brydges escaped, but the Garrison paid £500. to save their goods. Colonel Forbes was then placed there as Governor by Massie, but he abandoned it soon after, to succour Gloucester. This noble Castle then suffered most of its ruins, but it was again recovered by the Royalists. In 1643, when Gloucester was besieged by the King's forces, and relieved by the Earl of Essex, the King always lay at Sudeley, watching when the Earl's army would retire. In the following year 1644, when Waller prosecuted his march towards Worcester, where the King then was, he persuaded, rather than forced the Garrison of Sudeley to deliver up that place to him. The Governor then was Sir William Morton. The Parliamentarian army under Essex, took Worcester, wantonly plundered and destroyed the interior of the Cathedral, turning it into barracks for their horses, and sent a waggon load of Plate to London. Essex then imposed a fine of £5000. upon the city.

1643 July 1st, 120 Divines met in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, at Westminster by order of both Houses of Parliament. The Earl of Northumberland and 4 members of the lower house were sent to the King at Oxford, and required the abolition of Episcopacy, and that the entire direction of all spiritual matters should be settled by provincial assemblies, consisting of the Ministers and Elders chosen from 12 to 20 parishes, but this conference came to nothing. The latter demand was however passed into a law in 1646.

1645 Archbishop Laud beheaded January 10th, on a charge of treason.

1653 A disputation was held in Winchcomb Parish Church, Nov. 9th, where the Rev. Clement Barksdale of Sudeley, and the Rev. Mr. Towers, min-

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ister of Toddington, both orthodox divines, publicly argued with the Rev. Mr. Helme, minister of Winchcomb, the Rev. Mr. Wells, of Tewkesbury, the Rev. Mr. Tray, of Oddington, the Rev. Mr. Chaffey, of Naunton, and Colonel Aileworth, a justice of peace, who were all termed puritans, the following question: "Whether it be lawful to minister and receive the holy Sacrament in congregations called mixed (or in our Parish Churches.)" The Proceedings and arguments on this occasion are interesting, but the dispute ended as might be expected, without either party being brought to a change of opinion.

1660 Episcopacy restored under Charles II. Milton the Poet lived, the author of *Paradise Lost*.

1661 Charles II. restored the Episcopal Clergy to their benefices, of which Cromwell had deprived them. The last review of the Liturgy took place this year. Before this time the Litany was a distinct service by itself, and was used some time after the morning prayer was over; but it was then ordered to be read after the third collect for grace in the morning. The Doxology was added to the Lord's Prayer.

1665 The Convocation of the Clergy gave up to the Parliament, the privilege of taxing themselves, and in return, were allowed to vote at elections for Members of Parliament, which privilege they did not enjoy before that time. The Plague in London carried off 68,000 persons.

1666 Sabbati Levi set himself up for the Messiah at Constantinople, but to escape death, he embraced Mahometanism. The Scotch Presbyterians took up arms to oppose the restoration of episcopal government, massacred Dr. Sharpe, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and committed great disorders, but they were defeated by the Duke of Monmouth. The great Fire of London, September 2nd, which destroyed 13,000 houses, 400 streets, and covered 436 acres. It was attributed to the Papists.

1669 An act passed to prevent goods from being exposed for sale on a Sunday.  
9 Chas. II. 17.

1677 The law for burning heretics repealed.

1678 A Bill was passed to prevent Papists from sitting in Parliament. This law was repealed April 13th 1829.

1679 The Habeas Corpus act passed to prevent persons from being arrested, and kept in prison without being tried.

1680 William Penn, a quaker, received a charter for colonising Pennsylvania, in North America.

1685 The Edict of Nantes revoked by Louis XIV. and the Protestants persecuted: 50,000 came to England, many of whom settled in Spitalfields, and carried on the silk manufacture.

1686 The Newtonian philosophy, or the doctrine of the laws and motions of the Universe, promulgated, which is now universally received.

1688 Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Ely, St. Asaph, Chichester, Bath and Wells, Peterborough, and Bristol, refusing to order King James's declaration for liberty of conscience, to be read in their Churches, were committed to the Tower, and being tried in the court of King's Bench for a seditious libel (which was their petition to the King) were acquitted June 17th. Soon after, the Revolution was caused by the King's trying to restore Popery, when William his son-in-law was invited over to protect the Protestant Religion, and upon James's abdication was chosen King. The bill of Rights, was demanded of, and granted by King William, the principal articles of which were, that the King should not dispense with the laws, nor levy taxes without the consent of the people's representatives.

1689 The Toleration act passed, May 24th.

1694 The Bank of England chartered July 27th, with a capital of £1,200,000, which was lent to the government at 8 per cent.

1698 The East India Company chartered; although a smaller one existed that had been chartered by Queen Elizabeth.

1700 The new style introduced amongst the Dutch and the Protestants in Germany.

1701 The Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts established.

1704 First fruits, and Tents, which used to be paid to the Pope, and which since the reign of Henry VIII. had been paid to the King, were granted by Queen Anne for the relief of the poor Clergy, and was called Queen Anne's bounty. First Fruits and Tents were instituted by Clement V., and were first collected in England in the year 1226.

1707 England and Scotland united May 1st.

1710 The Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, in 37 years, and cost above a million of pounds, which was raised by a duty on coals.

1714 George Whitefield, a zealous and eloquent dissenting Preacher, born at Gloucester. He died in 1770.

1715 The Rebellion in Scotland, in favour of the Pretender, son of James II.

1723 Toddington Church built by Thomas Charles Lord Tracy.

1724 The French King, Louis XV. issued a severe edict against his subjects of the reformed religion, and ordered no religion to be tolerated but the Roman Catholic on May 14th.

1726 Sir Isaac Newton, the great Astronomer and Philosopher died, aged 85.

1731 Latin abolished in processes at Law, and proceedings ordered to be done in English.

1740 The Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts instituted.

1742 Halley the Astronomer, Pope and Thomson the Poets, lived.

1752 New Style introduced into Great Britain by Parliament, the 3rd of September being counted the 14th, and the year which before commenced on the 25th of March, was ordered to begin on the 1st of January. From this difference the months of January, February, and part of March sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old Records, as 1593-4. From the Roman conquest of Britain to the time of Bede, time was computed from Christmas-day. In 1265 the commencement of the year was altered to the 25th of March.

1753 The British Museum erected at Montague House.

1773 The Society of Jesuits, which was founded in 1538 by Ignatius Loyola, to gain converts to the Romish Church by a profound and artful policy, was suppressed August the 17th, by a Bull of Pope Clement XIV. and their revenues confiscated.

1774 On the 17th of April, the first Unitarian Chapel was opened by the Rev. Mr. Lindsey.

1780 Some penal laws against the Roman Catholics having been repealed, a large mob surrounded the Parliament House with a petition against their repeal, and being told by Lord George Gordon that their petition was rejected, they destroyed the Romish Chapels, the Prisons of Newgate, the King's Bench, and the Fleet, and even threatened the Bank. The rioters were masters of the Metropolis from the 30th of May to the 8th of June.

1789 The meeting of the States General of France, (May 5th,) which led to the revolution in that country. On the 17th of June the Deputies constituted themselves as the National Assembly. On the 19th of June 1790, they suppressed the titles of the Nobility; and on the 14th of July following there was a grand confederation held in the Champ de Mars, when an oath was taken to be faithful to the Nation, the Laws, the King, and the new Constitution. In the beginning of September 1792, there was a general massacre in the prisons and also in the religious houses; the property of the Clergy was confiscated and about 4500 Monasteries were suppressed. Above 4 millions of Books were destroyed in these Monasteries, of which more than one half were theological. In the course of the same month thousands of emigrants fled with terror into England. On the 21st of January 1793, Louis XVI. was decapitated, and on the 16th of October, his Queen shared the same fate. On the 20th of September the year was re-divided and the names of the months were altered. The Churches were shut up, the Tombs of their Kings in the Church of St. Dennis were destroyed, and on the 7th of Nov. the Bishops renounced their religion, and an opera dancer was worshipped in the Cathedral, as the Goddess of Reason.

1791 John Wesley died March 2nd, aged 88. He was a voluminous writer, a zealous and indefatigable preacher, and the founder of the most numerous sect in the Christian world.

1798 Pope Pius VI. was dethroned by Buonaparte, Feb. the 15th, and sent to Valence, in France, where he died in 1799.

1800 The new Pope, Pius VII. restored, Sept. 10th, by Francis Emperor of Germany.

1801 The Union of England, Scotland, and Ireland, under one Parliament, on the 1st of January.

1803 The Empire of Germany put an end to by Napoleon Buonaparte.

1809 The Papal States united to the French Empire, by Buonaparte, on June 1st.

1814 The Jesuits restored by Pope Pius VII., August 7th.

1828 The Test and Corporation Acts, which require the receiving of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the rites of the Church of England, as a necessary qualification for office, were repealed.

1842 The British Government, with the consent of the Sublime Porte, appointed Bishop Alexander to the new See of Jerusalem, which now contains 36,000 inhabitants, viz. 10,000 Jews, about the same number of Christians, as many Mahometans, and the rest Foreigners. A great number of Jews flocked to the Holy City lately, when Syria was occupied by the Egyptians, inspired with the hope of dying in the land of their fathers, and were allowed to inhabit the southern part of the city called Harat-el-Youd, between the Mosque of Omar, and the foot of Mount Sion: but much as the Jews venerate the very stones that now form the walls of this enclosure, (and over which they mourn, singing the Songs of David in the full expressive language in which they were written, beneath the Mount on which they were composed, and before those very walls that in other times rang with the same swelling chorus) they dare not set foot within its precincts; for the Crescent of the Moslem is glittering from the Minaret, and the blood-red Banner of Mahomet is waving over their heads. In Jerusalem alone is Hebrew now spoken as a conversational language, and most of the Jews there, who are learned, spend their time in studying the Scriptures and the Talmud, or disputing in the Synagogues.



# The Jewish Calendar.

## BEGINNING OF THE SACRED YEAR.

	DAYS.
1 Nisan, or Abib, ( <i>Esth.</i> iii. 7.)	30 began 20th March.
2 Iyar, or Zif,	20 20th April.
3 Sivan, ( <i>Esth.</i> viii. 9.)	30 19th May.
4 Thammuz,	20 19th June.
5 Ab,	30 18th July.
6 Elul, ( <i>Neh.</i> vi. 15.)	20 17th Augt.

## BEGINNING OF THE CIVIL YEAR.

7 Tisri,	30	15th Sept.
8 Marchesvan,	29	15th Octr.
9 Kislev, or Chislev, ( <i>Zech.</i> vii. and <i>Neh.</i> i.)	30	13th Novr.
10 Thebet,	29	13th Decr.
11 Sebat, ( <i>Zech.</i> i. 7.)	30	10th Jany.
12 Adar, ( <i>Esth.</i> iii. 7.)	29	10th Feby.

354 days. For the remaining 11 days, a month was counted once in 2 years, or once in 3 years as occasion required, which was called Ve-Adar. But this is not noticed in the Scriptures.

## Explanatory Observations.

Artaxerxes was the common name of all the Persian Kings; Abimelech of the Philistines. *Gen.* xx. 2. xxvi. 8. Agag of the Amalekites, *Numb.* xxiv. 7. *1 Sam.* xv. 8. Pharaoh of the Egyptians. *Gen.* xii. 15. xxxix. 1. *Ex.* i. *1 Kings* iii. 1. *2 Kings* xxxiii. 20. *Isai.* xix. 11. *Jer.* xxv. 19. and Nebuchadnezzar of the Kings of Babylon. (Nebu was Mercury.)

Chemosh was the God of the Moabites; Moloch, Moloch, or Milcom of the Ammonites; Dagon of the Philistines, and Baal, or Bel of the Canaanites and Phoenicians; Baalzebub, or Belzebub, (Bel the God, Zebub, of flies) the God of the Ekronites, *2 Kings* i. 3. *Matt.* xii. 24. Baal, (*Jer.* xxxii. 35.) or Bel, or Belus, (*1 Kings* xi. 7. *Jer.* ix. 6.) was supposed to be the Sun, Ashtaroth, or Astarte, the Moon, (*Judg.* ii. 13. *1 Sam.* xxxi. 10. *2 Kings* xxiii. 13.) Rimmon was Jupiter. *2 Kings* v. 18.

Sirion is another name for Mount Hermon.

Padan Aram was the Plain of Aran in Syria.

The Israelites crossed the Red Sea near Suez.

Hillah, on the Euphrates, is the supposed site of Babylon.

Abarim Mountains E. of Jordan, were Nebo, Pisgah, Peor, &c.

Dura was on the Tigris, in Lat. 34. 33. N. long. 43. 45. E.

Sepharvaim was on the Euphrates.

1st day, New Moon. 10th, Death of Miriam. 14th, The Passover. 15th, Feast of unleavened bread. 26th, Death of Joshua.

1st, New Moon. 10th, Death of Eli. 28th, Death of Samuel.

1st, New Moon. 6th, Feast of Pentecost. 13th, Victory of Maccabees over Bathusurites. *Mac.* v. 52.

1st, New Moon.

1st, New Moon, and Death of Aaron. *Numb.* xxxiii. 38. 9th, The first Temple burnt by the Chaldees, and afterwards on the same day of the month by the Romans

1st, New Moon. 7th, Dedication of the Walls of Jerusalem by Nehemiah. 17th, Death of the Spies. *Numb.* xiv. 36.

1st, Feast of Trumpets. *Lev.* xxii. 24., *Numb.* xxix. 1. and *Jer.* xli. 1. 3rd, Gedaliah slain at Misrah.

2 *Kings* xxv. 25. 7th, The Golden Calf made. *Ex.* xxxii. 6. 15th, Feast of Tabernacles. *Lev.* xxii. 34. 21st, Feast of Branches.

1st, New Moon. 6th, Zedekiah's eyes put out. *2 Kings* xxv. 7. *Jer.* vii. 10.

1st, New Moon. 7th, Jehoiakim burnt the prophecy of Jeremiah (*Jer.* xxxvi. 23.) and Herod the Great died. 25th, Dedication of the Temple.

1st, New Moon. 8th, Translation of the Bible into Greek by 72 Interpreters. (The Jews now abominate that Version.)

1st, New Moon. 2nd, Death of Alexander Janneus.

1st, First Fruits. 7th, Death of Moses. *Deut.* xxxiv. 5. 13th, Death of Nicanor. 16th, Dedication of Temple by Zerobabel.

A brief Chronology of the Ministry of our Saviour.

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A.D.

29	The beginning of St. John's ministry,	Monday Oct. 3rd.
30	The baptism of Jesus Christ in the River Jordan, end of	January
	The beginning of Jesus Christ's Ministry after cleansing the Temple, at Jerusalem, Nisan 10.	Monday April 3rd.
	The first Passover celebrated by our Lord	April 15th.
	The imprisonment of John the Baptist	Sunday May 14th.
	The Call of the four Disciples	Friday June 2nd.
	The beginning of Christ's Ministry at Capernaum	Saturday June 3rd.
31	The miracle at the Pool of Bethesda, Nisan 10	Saturday March 23rd.
32	The mission of the twelve Apostles	February.
	The first miracle of feeding the multitude	Thursday April 3rd.
	The discourse in the Synagogue at Capernaum	Saturday April 5th.
	The third Passover	Monday April 14th.
	The confession of Peter	Sunday May 18th.
	The transfiguration on the Mount	Sunday May 25th.
	The appearance of Jesus at the feast	Monday October 13th.
	The miracle on the blind man	Thursday October 16th.
33	The raising of Lazarus	January.
	The return to Capernaum and mission of the seventy	February.
	The arrival of Christ at Bethany, Nisan 8	Saturday March 28th.
	The resort of the Jews to Bethany	Sunday March 29th.
	The Procession to the Temple, Nisan 10 in the afternoon of	Monday March 30th.
	The second cleansing of the Temple, Nisan 11, on the Morning of	Tuesday Mar. 31st.
	The close of our Lord's public ministry, Nisan 12, on the evening of Wed. April 1st.	
	The last supper, on the night of	Thursday April 2nd.
	The passion of Jesus, Nisan 14	Friday April 3rd.
	The resurrection	Sunday April 5th.
	The ascension, Zef. or Jyar 26th	Thursday May 14th.

Ancient & Modern Names of Places mentioned in Scripture.

ANCIENT.	MODERN.	ANCIENT.	MODERN.
Aram is now called	Syria.	Susiana	Kusistan
Scythia	Tartary	Media	Irak Ajemi.
Mesopotamia	Diarbekir and Al-gezira.	Edom	Arabia Petrea
Assyria and Babalonia	Curdistan.	Kedum in the East	Arabia Deserta.
Chaldea	Irak-Arabi.	Saba or Sheba	Arabia Felix
Uz (which bordered on Babylonia)	Arabia Deserta.	Jewry	Judea.
Elam, Pars, Pharas or Fars (in Dan. and Esdras.)	Persia.	Sichem or Shechem	Napolose or Nablous
Noph, since Memphis	Cairo.	Pathros or Zoan or Tanis	San in Egypt.
Sin, Pelusium	Danietta.	Thyatira	Akhi-sar.
Cyrene	Lybia or Barca.	Philadelphia	Ali-shakir.
Joppa	Jaffa.	Miletus	Melas.
Crete	Candia.	Ashdod	Azotus. (destroyed by Jonathan)
Riblah	Antioch (24 Num.)	Samaria	Sebaste.
Attalia in Pamphylia	Satalie 14 Acts.	Sunyra	Esmir.
		Beser or Besor	Bozrah. (by Isaiah)
		Ecbatana	Hamadan.

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## Kings of Judah, during 388 Years.

B. C.		Age when began to reign.	Reigned.	
975	Rehoboam son of Solomon	41	17	1 <i>Kings</i> xiv. 21. 2 <i>Chron.</i> xii. 13.
958	Abijah son of Rehoboam		3	1 <i>Kings</i> xv. 2. 2 <i>Chron.</i> xiii. 2.
955	Asa son of Abijah		41	1 <i>Kings</i> xv. 10. 2 <i>Chron.</i> xvi. 13.
914	Jehoshaphat son of Asa	35	25	1 <i>Kings</i> xxii. 42. 2 <i>Chron.</i> xx. 31.
889	Jehoram son of Jehoshaphat	32	8	2 <i>Kings</i> viii. 17. 2 <i>Chron.</i> xxi. 5. 19.
881	Ahaziah son of Jehoram	22	1	2 <i>Kings</i> viii. 25. 2 <i>Chron.</i> xxii. 2.
880	Jehoash, or Joash son of Ahaziah	7	40	2 <i>Kings</i> xii. 1. 2 <i>Chron.</i> xxiv. 1.
840	Amaziah son of Jehoash	25	29	2 <i>Kings</i> xiv. 2. 2 <i>Chron.</i> xxv. 1.
811	Azariah, or Uzziah son of Amaziah	16	52	2 <i>Kings</i> xv. 2. 2 <i>Chron.</i> xxvi. 3.
759	Jotham son of Uzziah	25	16	2 <i>Kings</i> xv. 33. 2 <i>Chron.</i> xxvii. 1.
743	Ahaz son of Jotham	20	16	2 <i>Kings</i> xvi. 2. 2 <i>Chron.</i> xxviii. 1.
727	Hezekiah son of Ahaz	25	29	2 <i>Kings</i> xviii. 2. 2 <i>Chron.</i> xxix. 1.
698	Manasseh son of Hezekiah	12	55	2 <i>Kings</i> xxi. 1. 2 <i>Chron.</i> xxxiii. 1.
643	Amon son of Manasseh	22	2	2 <i>Kings</i> xxi. 19. 2 <i>Chron.</i> xxxiii. 21.
641	Josiah son of Amon	8	31	2 <i>Kings</i> xxii. 1. 2 <i>Chron.</i> xxxiv. 1.
610	Jehoahaz, son of Josiah	23	4	2 <i>Kings</i> xxiii. 31. 2 <i>Chron.</i> xxxvi. 2.
610	Eliakim, or Jehoiakim son of Josiah	25	11	2 <i>Kings</i> xxiii. 36. 2 <i>Chron.</i> xxxvi. 5.
599	Jehoiachin, son of Jehoiakim	18	½	2 <i>Kings</i> xxiv. 8. 2 <i>Chron.</i> xxxvi. 9.
599	Zedekiah, Uncle to Jehoiachin	21	11	2 <i>Kings</i> xxiv. 18. 2 <i>Chron.</i> xxxvi. 11.
587	Nebuchadnezzar takes Zedekiah			

## Kings of Israel, during 254 Years.

B. C.	Reigned.	
975 Jeroboam, son of Nebat	22	<i>1 Kings</i> xiv. 20.
953 Nadab, son of Jeroboam	2	— xv. 25.
951 Baasha, son of Abijah	24	— xv. 33.
		— xvi. 7.
927 Elah, son of Baasha	2	— xvi. 8.
925 Zimri	7 days	— xvi. 1.
		— xvi. 15.
924 Omri	6	— xvi. 19.
		— xvi. 23.
918 Ahab, son of Omri	22	— xvi. 29.
896 Ahaziah, son of Ahab	2	— xxii. 51.
894 Joram or Jehoram, son of Ahab	12	<i>2 Kings</i> iii. 1.
887 Jehu, son of Jehoshaphat	28	<i>1 Kings</i> xxi. 19.
		<i>2 Kings</i> ix. 7.
		— x. 36.
859 Jehoahaz, son of Jehu	17	— xiii. 1.
842 Joash or Jehoash, son of Jehoahaz	16	— xiii. 10.
826 Jeroboam II., son of Joash	41	— xiv. 23.
(Interregnum—Usher)		
773 Zachariah, son of Jeroboam	½	— xv. 8.
772 Shallum, son of Jabesh	1 month	— xv. 12. 13.
772 Menahem, son of Gadi	10	— xv. 17.
762 Pekahiah, son of Menahem	2	— xv. 23.
760 Pekah, son of Remaliah	28	— xv. 24. 27.
731 Hoshea, son of Elah	9	— xvii. 1
		— xviii. 1.

### ANCIENT MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

REDUCED TO ENGLISH.

#### MONEY.—JEWISH.

	£.	s.	d.
A Talent of Gold, 60 Manehs, 3000 Shekels	—	5464	5 8
A Talent of Silver, 60 Manehs, 3000 Shekels	—	342	3 9
A Maneh or pound of Silver, 50 Shekels	—	5	14 0
A Shekel of Gold	—	1	16 6
A Golden Daric or Dram	—	1	1 10
A Shekel of Silver or Stater	—	0	2 3
A Bekah or half-shekel	—	0	1 1

	£	s.	d.
A Zuzah or one-fourth-shekel	0	0	6
An Obuln or Gerah, or <i>one twentieth</i> of a Shekel	0	0	1

*Note.* The Stater was the piece of Money found in the fish, mentioned in *Matthew xvii. 27.*

The Bekah was the tribute money, paid by every Jew to the Temple. *Exod. xxx. 13.*

GRECIAN.

A Talent or 60 Minæ	193	15	0
A Mina or 100 Drachmae	3	4	7
A Golden Stater or Roman Aureus	0	16	1
A Didrachma or Tribute Money, 2 drachma	0	1	3½
A Drachma or Roman Penny	0	0	7½

Minæ, the same value as that translated a pound. *Luke xix. 13.* The Drachma or piece of Silver, weighed the *eighth* of an ounce. *Luke xv. 8.* *Matt. xvii. 24.*

ROMAN.

A Talent, supposed to be about	193	0	0
A Libra, containing 12 oz. of Silver	3	0	0
A Denarius or Penny, the chief silver coin	0	0	7½
A Penny, or tribute money	0	0	7½
Assarium (copper)	0	0	1½
A Quadrans or Farthing	0	0	0½

A Mite is said to be worth half a farthing, (*Mark xii. 42.*) but some assert it was the fourth part of a Roman Penny, which at that period, was the usual hire of a labourer for a day's work.

A Quadrans or Farthing, was about the value of *one tenth* of a Roman Penny.

WEIGHT.--JEWISH.

	lbs.	oz.	drds.	grs.
A Talent or 50 manehs, or 3000 shekels	113	10	1	10
A Maneh or 60 shekels	2	3	6	10
A Shekel	0	0	9	2

GRECIAN.

A Talent or 60 minæ or 6000 drachmae	67	7	5	0
A Mina or 100 drachmae	1	1	10	10
A Drachmae	0	0	2	17

ROMAN.

A Libra, or 12 Unciae	0	10	18	18
An Unciae, or Avoirdupois ounce	0	0	18	5½

MEASURES OF LENGTH.--JEWISH.

	yds.	ft.	in.	dec.
A Finger	0	0	0	.912
A Palm, 4 fingers, or a hand's breadth	0	0	3	.648
A Span, or 3 palms	0	0	10	.944
A Cubit, or 2 spans	0	1	9	.888
A Fathom, or 4 cubits	2	1	3	.552

		gds.	ft.	in.	dec.
Ezekiel's measuring reed or Canneh		3	1	11	.328
The measuring Line, or Chain		48	1	11	.04
A Furlong or Stadium		243	0	7	.2
A Sabbath-day's Journey, 5 stadia		1216	0	0	
An Eastern Mile, 10 stadia		2432	0	0	
A Parasang, or 3 English miles, or 30 stadia		7296	0	0	
A Day's Journey, 240 stadia		58368	0	0	

GRECIAN.

A Foot	(nearly)	0	1	1
	ROMAN.			
A Foot	(nearly)	0	0	11 .6
A Passus		1	1	10
A Stadium		201	1	2
A Milliare		1611	0	4

HEBREW MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	Imp.	Gals.	qts.	pts.	dec.
A Log		0	0	0	.6875
A Kab or Cab, 4 logs		0	0	2	.75
A Gomer or Omer		0	2	0	.95
A Hin		1	0	0	.25
A Seah or 2 hins		2	0	0	.75
A Bath or Ephah		6	0	1	.5
A Chomer, Homer, or Cor		61	3	1	

MEASURES MENTIONED IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

	gals.	qts.	pts.	dec.
A Satum, ( <i>Matt.</i> xii. 33) the same as a Seah	2	0	0	.75
A Modus, ( <i>Matt.</i> v. 15) the same as a Satum	2	0	0	.75
A Cor or Corus, ( <i>Luke</i> xvi. 7) the same as the Homer	61	3	1	
A Sextarius, ( <i>Mark</i> vii. 4.)	0	0	0	.84
A Metrete, ( <i>John</i> ii. 6.)	0	1	3	.125
A Bath ( <i>Luke</i> xvi. 6.)	7	2	0	
A Chœnix, ( <i>Rev.</i> vi. 6.)	0	0	0	.97

*Note.*—A Chœnix was a dry Measure, and held as much as a man could consume in a day. It was used in distributing to the Roman soldiers their daily allowance of food.

HOURS OF THE DAY MENTIONED IN SCRIPTURE.

The days, reckoning from sun-rise to sun-set, and the night from sun-set, were each divided into 12 equal parts, called the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc. hours.

WATCHES MENTIONED IN SCRIPTURE.

The 1st watch: from sun-set to the third hour of the night.

The 2nd or middle watch: from the third hour to the sixth.

The 3rd watch or cockcrowing: from the sixth to the ninth.

The 4th, or morning watch: from the ninth to sun-rise.

## ERRATA.

PAGE 11. For date 874, read 880.  
— 27. For Meranander in line 15, read *Menander*.  
— 34. For date 357, read 257.  
— 54. In date 1512, for finished, read *begun*.  
— In date 1515, for Polygot, read *Polyglot*.  
— 68. The date 1740 should be omitted.